"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness to-day; rain or snow to-morrow.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,329. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

THE RICH CAN EVADE INHERITANCE TAX

Controller Clark Williams Declares Men of Means Will Drop New York Domiciles.

STATE WILL LOSE THEREBY

Progressive Transfer Duties May Discourage Investments Here—Cost of Collection Too Heavy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The ease with which men of wealth may circumvent the recent amendments to the inheritance tax law is pointed out by State Controller Clark Williams in his forthcoming annual report to the Legislature. These amendments created a progressive rate of tax, when the individual rate of transfer exceeds certain stated sums, and objections to them are raised by the Controller, who recommends that the Legislature give serious consideration to the effect of the law on the general interests of the State.

The net receipts from the tax on transfers of decedents' estates during the past fiscal year were $8,212,735, an increase of $1,250,120 over the preceding year. However this increase, the Controller says, is not attributable to the amendments, but to the fact that during the year six estates of unusual magnitude yielded an aggregate tax of $1,908,000.

The increase was consequently not uniform throughout the State. Although the number of estates appraised in New York County increased 26.5 per cent., the increase in revenue from that county was only 15.4 per cent. The greatest increase in revenue was in Kings County, where the net receipts were 64 per cent. more than the previous year, and in seven estates an aggregate tax of $253,676.37 was paid.

Theoretically, the Controller says, the return from the transfer tax would have been more than doubled, but in practice, he believes no such increase in revenue would have been obtained.

Tax May Be Easily Evaded.

"I base this belief," the Controller says, "upon the ease with which the law may be circumvented. This can be done by a mere change of domicile. To a man of wealth having two or more residences situated in different States, as is not infrequently the case, the selection of a home, a domicile, is largely a matter of sentiment. To him a change of domicile involves little more than a mental act, a determination to abandon one residence as his home and to establish it in another. It occasions little or no change in his mode of living.

"A citizen of New York so situated and determined to have his fortune descend unimpaired to his heirs has only to transfer his domicile from this State to another to remove beyond the reach of the transfer tax all his property situated outside the State. If he desires to go further and to place his New York property in a like position, he has but to organize a corporation in another State and to transfer his property to it in payment for its stock."

The Controller quotes the transfer laws of several States and declares that as far as he is aware there is no other State in which there is a tax as severe as that imposed by our statute. He goes on:

"An analysis of the figures given shows that $6,724,776.87 of the estimated increase in revenue is derived from the appraisal of seven estates. If we assume that these decedents had anticipated the passage of the amendment and had removed their residences to other States, thereby causing a loss not only of this sum, but of the $1,995,472.96, which was actually paid by their estates, we find that substantially all of the estimated gain has been wiped out. If we assume that twenty of the wealthiest decedents had done this an actual decrease is shown.

"I do not believe that I am voicing false fears when I predict that such actions will be taken by our wealthy citizens. Evidence is not lacking that the exodus has already begun. Although the returns from the transfer tax for next year may show an increase, I feel certain that, unless the law is greatly modified, the returns five years hence will be less than they were under the old rates. Nor will the loss of revenue from such an exodus be confined to the transfer tax alone. The returns from the tax on personal property cannot fail to reflect their going.

Legislature Should Reconsider Tax.

"I think the Legislature should consider well before continuing a policy which will result in driving beyond our border men who have a large interest in the material development of our State and who are generous contributors to the support of its charitable and educational institutions.

"A second objection which may be urged against the present law is the injustice which it does our domestic corporations. This is not a theory, but a condition. Instances have lately been brought to my attention in which foreign capital seeking investment in New York through banking houses, which by reason of their connections would under normal conditions have invested it in the stocks of domestic corporations, has by reason of the hardship of this law been diverted from the natural course and invested in the stocks of corporations domiciled in other States.

"The great custodial institutions incorporated under the banking law of the State to care for the property of its citizens are likewise suffering loss of patronage due to the exactions of this law. I therefore recommend that the Legislature give serious consideration to the effect of the present transfer tax law upon the general interests of the State."

Although the cost of collecting the inheritance tax has decreased from .055 last year to .0424 this year, the Controller believes that the cost of collection is entirely disproportionate to the cost of collecting other taxes.

Cost of Collection May Be Reduced.

"As 55 per cent. of the cost of collecting the transfer tax consists of attorney's fees," says the report, "the greatest opportunity for economy exists in this item. The necessity for this large outlay arises from two causes—first, the failure of the law to provide salaried appraisers in forty-six counties wherein the County Treasurers act as appraisers, assisted by attorneys designated by the Controller; and, second, the failure to provide any means within the Controller's office for the discovery of taxable assets and the prevention of undervaluations."

Controller Williams recommends an amendment to the statute to provide for the appointment by the Controller of salaried transfer tax appraisers for each of the forty-six counties in which the County Treasurer now performs this service, and that such positions be classified by the Civil Service Commission as competitive.

He also makes recommendation as to the taxing of contingent remainders, by which the life beneficiaries may secure more equitable advantage of the legacies falling to them, and the State will not count the false amount of taxes, which may eventually be required to be refunded.

MADAGASCAR VANILLA CHOCOLATE. ... ing any ... Madagascar Vanilla ...

BANDIT ROBS A TRAIN.

Gets More Than 100 Wallets and Watches from Passengers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—A bandit celebrated Christmas to-night by going through a Missouri Pacific Railroad train and holding up more than 100 passengers, from whom he took money and watches.

The man boarded the train, which was bound from St. Joseph to St. Louis, at Leavenworth Junction, in the outskirts of Leavenworth, and left it in Northwestern Junction, in Kansas City, Kan., after getting a large amount of money and valuables and shooting one man who attempted to resist him.

As the train pulled out of Leavenworth Junction the robber opened the rear door of the Pullman car and confronted the astonished crew and passengers with a revolver. Then he robbed them one by one. Cautioning the conductor and porter to keep still, he went through the car taking up a collection of watches and wallets. Finishing with the Pullman, he continued through the chair cars and the smoking car until he had held up every passenger.

The train was in charge of Conductor May, who, with the brakeman and porter, was forced to put up his hands and give up his money. By the time the man had finished his work the train had reached Northwestern Junction. There he dropped from the steps of the smoking car and disappeared, after being twenty-five minutes on the train.

The Kansas City, Kan., police were called when the train reached the city station, and officers were sent to Northwestern Junction to search for the bandit.

The railroad officials say the man who was shot was not seriously injured. It is not known how much money the bandit got.

TO FLY ACROSS THE HUDSON.

Frank Morok Will Make Attempt at Aeroplane Flight To-day.

Charles Frank Morok, a Belgian aviator, will attempt to fly to-day from a point across the river in New Jersey over the Hudson River and above a part of Manhattan. He will land somewhere in the vicinity of Columbus Circle.

This will be Morok's first public flight. He will leave the Jersey shore between 9 and 11 o'clock, and will fly obliquely across the Hudson River, arriving over Manhattan at a point between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. Thence he will fly across town to Columbus Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway. Morok plans to make three complete circles around the Columbus statue. Then he will fly up Broadway as far as the Hotel Empire and attempt to circle the tower which tops the building.

A telephone line has been laid from the starting point to the Empire tower. The instant Morok leaves the ground on the Jersey shore the flag at the top of the Empire will be raised and lowered rapidly, and this raising and lowering of the flag will continue until the aeroplane and its pilot have reached a point over the New York shore.

The machine which Morok will use is one of the several that have been constructed by Fred P. Shneider, a German airship builder, now in this country. The machine employs a two cycle motor and has four water-cooled cylinders of 4½-inch bore and 4½-inch stroke, and is rated at 40-60 horsepower.

Morok was born in Antwerp 33 years ago. At school he was very proficient in athletic sports, and particularly adept at bicycle racing. He defeated all the crack amateurs in Europe, and then turned professional to ride in the New York six-day race ten years ago.

BUY RIFLES FOR STRIKE.

Pittsburg Steel Workers Purchase Discarded Arms and May Strike Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Armed with thousands of discarded United States army rifles, foreigners, who participated last year in the Schoenville riots at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, are again threatening a strike. Ever since the settlement of that dispute they have been dissatisfied, asserting that they were betrayed and gained no advantage by the terms agreed upon. Work has also been slack and this has added to their discontent.

Several thousand men, dependent upon the Car Works for support, live in Wood's Run, which is in the city of Pittsburg. Police Inspector John A. Ford awoke to the gravity of the situation two weeks ago, when he noticed many rifles stacked in the corners of the foreigners' houses. Detectives investigated, and it was discovered that thousands of foreigners had been purchasing guns discarded by the United States Army. A big store was opened in Wood Street, Pittsburg, and its stock of rifles and ammunition was quickly exhausted.

Ford says the greater part of the consignment of rifles is now in Schoenville and Wood's Run. The foreign workmen are nearly all veterans of European armies. One of their most frequent complaints during the strike was that they had no weapons, but revolvers, whereas they are trained to the use of rifles.

A strike is expected early in the new year. The police propose to confiscate the rifles whenever possible by raids upon houses where they are known to be stored.

CARNEGIE AIDS A CHURCH.

Gives a Brooklyn Congregation $1,250 for an Organ, with a Proviso.

Andrew Carnegie, as a Christmas gift, gave $1,250 toward the purchasing of a new organ for the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in Bushwick Avenue, between Grove and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday by the pastor, the Rev. John Williams. It is said to be Mr. Carnegie's first gift to an Episcopal church. Like most of his gifts it had a proviso. The congregation must raise a like sum within fifteen months.

The church was burned down last Fall and a new one is being built. It will be ready in about two months. In the meantime the congregation is holding services in the chapel of the White church, at Bushwick Avenue and Himrod Street. Enough money was obtained to build the new church, but not enough to install an organ. Dr. Williams then decided to ask aid from Mr. Carnegie. He replied that he would be glad to subscribe to a fund, but would insist that the congregation should duplicate his gift. His offer will expire on March 31, 1912.

When Dr. Williams read Mr. Carnegie's letter to the congregation yesterday F. J. H. Atwood, one of the leading members of the congregation, immediately headed a list with a check, and two more followed. Fifty dollars was obtained within a few minutes, and Dr. Williams said he did not think there would be any difficulty in raising the full amount long before the time Mr. Carnegie's offer [illegible]

NEW EXPLOSION IN LOS ANGELES STRIKE

Iron Plant Blown Up as Was Newspaper, and Business Men Blame Union Influence.

SHOTS FIRED AT WATCHMAN

Iron-Workers Struck After San Francisco Union Intervened—Employers United to Prevent Unionizing of City.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—Dynamite again figured to-day in the bitter fight which is being waged by labor unions against an association of employers who have combined to prevent the unions from getting such control of the city as they have in San Francisco. Much damage was done by a bomb at 2 o'clock this morning to the Llewellyn Iron Works, on North Main Street, which has been fighting strikers for months. In view of the wrecking of The Los Angeles Times plant by an explosion on Oct. 1, when twenty persons were killed, there was much excitement here to-day over this morning's trouble.

Among business men it is believed that the attempt to destroy the iron works was a part of the openly announced attempt by organized labor to unionize Los Angeles. It is one of the big open shop foundries against which a strike was declared last Summer. Since that time there have been upwards of 500 arrests for picketing and assaults on non-union workmen and their employers. The court dockets are choked with cases against union men. It is pointed out on behalf of the employers that the American Federation of Labor, at the recent convention in St. Louis, took action to aid in the effort to unionize Los Angeles, and that President Gompers made an apeal for funds to help in the fight.

Damage Done by Explosion.

The force of the explosion at the iron works tore out the front of the building, smashed windows for more than a block and awakened persons more than two miles away. The night watchman was slightly injured. A hole 18 inches deep and about 6 feet in diameter bears witness to the place of it. About 75 feet of the front of the main building, a three-story frame structure, was shot to pieces, and its contents of furniture and paraphernalia were piled together in apparent ruin. The heavy machinery of the building apparently was undamaged.

J. E. Asbury, watchman, was seated in the office, about thirty feet from the centre of the explosion. He was buried under a mass of débris, but was dragged out by Policeman Cahill, who was in front at the time. With the exception of a cut on the right hand and an abrasion of the scalp and face, Asbury was unhurt.

"I saw a flash and heard a report like the crack of a whip," said Policeman Cahill, "and next the front of the building seemed to crumble and the air seemed full of débris. I called out: 'Is there any one in the building?' and heard a cry for help. I found Asbury and dragged him from under the ruins."

The Times, which was blown up, was the only paper to print the story of the explosion.

The matter was quickly taken up by Earl Rogers, attorney for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the central body of employers. He made an investigation of the scene of the explosion shortly after daybreak and then pronounced it the work of dynamiters. He said the bomb was not of the high explosive used in the destruction of the Times Building and the iron company will be able to resume work in the foundry part soon. The bomb was placed near the office and pattern shop, and it and the records and patterns were destroyed.

Blames It on Outside Men.

Officials of the Llewellyn Company are of the opinion that the explosion was the outgrowth of their differences with labor, and the police are working on this theory. John Llewellyn, Secretary of the company, said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that this effort to destroy our property is due to the fact that we are standing on our rights to run our business in our own way. I do not, however, wish to be understood as intimating that the men who were working in Los Angeles and went out in the metal workers' strike are responsible for it. I do not think they had anything to do with it. I believe it is the work of men who do not belong here, who for their own malicious ends are willing to commit any kind of crime."

Fred C. Wheeler, President of the Los Angeles Labor Council, said:

"The fact that the Llewellyn Iron Works is in warfare with organized labor is all our enemies need in order to lay this outrage at our door. Every friend of the cause of labor knows that violence injures our cause more than those against whom it may be directed.

"To those who would seek to fasten upon us any responsibility for any such crime, we of the Los Angeles Council are able to make answer by defying any one to point out any time in our twenty-six years of existence when we have ever advocated other than peaceful measures for the accomplishment of our just ends."

Two other incidents of the morning are regarded as significant. A few minutes before the Llewellyn explosion a watchman, William Vine of the Lacey Iron Works, was shot at by three unknown men as he walked his beat. This is another non-union shop. An hour later an unknown man was caught in the alley back of the annex of the Alexandria Hotel, which is in process of construction by an open-shop contractor.

The new annex of the Alexandria adjoins the building occupied by The Times since the explosion. The man told the police that he worked on The Times, but this statement was disproved and he refused to make any further statement. He had no explosives.

The police are carefully guarding all open shop concerns to-nnght as a result of this morning's developments. Special watchmen are watching the Alexandria Annex. There, about two months ago, a mob attacked the non-union ironworkers who were carrying the dead body of a fellow-laborer who had been killed by an accident. Soon after that episode a bomb of dynamite was found in the building.

The ironworkers' strike was called originally to enforce a demand for an eight-hour day for all the metal workers and a uniform wage of 50 cents an hour. The struggle was precipitated, however, by a notice from the men engaged in the metal trades in San Francisco that the employers there had made concessions to their employes on condition that they should not thereby be placed at a disadvantage in competition with non-union Los Angeles firms.

Blowing Up of Newspaper.

On the morning of Oct. 1 last the entire country was shocked when the building of The Los Angeles Times, in Los Angeles, was blown up and twenty persons killed and many wounded.

Immediately after the explosion of the bomb the building caught fire and was consumed. Later another time-bomb was discovered at the residence of F. J. Zeehandelaar, Secretary of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. This bomb, however, had failed to work. Still another bomb was exploded near the residence of Gen. Otis, the editor of the Times, but no harm was done. It was also stated on the day the newspaper was destroyed that an attempt had been made to dynamite the auxiliary power plant of the paper.

BIG GIFTS IN 1910 FOR PHILANTHROPY.

An interesting article on the huge sums given and what they are for will be one of the features of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SHOT FOR BURGLAR IN POLICEMAN'S HOME

Telephone Clerk, Dying in the Hospital, Says He Was Invited There by McGrath's Wife.

HAD BEEN TRIMMING A TREE

Policeman Avers the Clerk First Shot at Him—Under Arrest Pending Further Investigation.

Matthew J. McGrath, once the champion hammer thrower, and now a policeman in the Hamilton Avenue precinct in Brooklyn, shot George Walker, a clerk in the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, five times, when he found Walker in the parlor of the McGrath home, at 708 East Fifth Street, in the Parkville section of Flatbush, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Walker is in the Kings County Hospital believed to be dying. McGrath is in Raymond Street jail pending an investigation of the shooting.

The policeman declares that Walker was robbing his apartments, and that the intruder fired a shot at him, which passed through his left trousers leg, skinning his shin, before he opened fire on the intruder. Walker asserts that he was in the house at the invitation of Mrs. McGrath, who had asked him to help in trimming the Christmas tree arranged for the McGrath's nine-year-old daughter, Elvira. He maintains that he had no revolver, and so could not have fired the shot, as McGrath charges.

McGrath's return to his home was unexpected by his wife as he was not due for several hours. The policeman-athlete had left his station on sick leave. Consequently, so Mrs. McGrath told Sergt. Dempsey of the Parkville police station early yesterday morning, she was not awake when her husband returned and was first aware of his presence and of Walker's in the house, when she was aroused by the fusilade of revolver shots. She insists that she never saw Walker until her frightened gaze rested on him as he struggled with her husband in the parlor.

Mrs. McGrath left home after her interview with Sergt. Dempsey, and Inspector Dillon, who spent all yesterday endeavoring to learn the real facts of the shooting, had not found her when he finally abandoned his task for the night.

Although at least five shots were fired—six, according to the policeman's story—no one except Mrs. McGrath appears to have heard them. The McGraths occupy the upper half of a two-family house, the owner, William Michaelson and his family, living in the lower ficor. The Michaelsons were away from home over Christmas Eve and did not return until several hours after the shooting. The house is detached and the shots appear not to have been heard in any of the surrounding houses.

McGrath told Capt. Farr that he found the parlor dimly lighted by a single gas jet, turned very low, and that in the dusk he distinguished Walker.

"What are you doing here?" asked McGrath, according to his own story to Capt. Farr. Then, he charges, Walker shot at him.

According to the statements of McGrath and his wife, the policeman had fired five shots into Walker and was struggling on the floor with him when Mrs. McGrath ran, screaming, into the room. McGrath had got his blackjack out of his pocket by this time and half a dozen blows on the head knocked Walker senseless. McGrath telephoned for the patrol wagon from the Parkville station and went there with his prisoner.

It was while Dr. Yarm of the Kings County Hospital was examining Walker that he made his statement. Walker told of the invitation of Mrs. McGrath, but became unconscious after having denied shooting at McGrath. He was unable to give his version of the shooting by McGrath.

Dr. Yarm found that three bullets had struck Walker in the abdomen and the two others in the hips. In addition, his head was a mass of bruises from the blows of McGrath's billy. The surgeon declared that Walker's condition was critical, and hurried him to the hospital, a prisoner charged with burglary. Later it was said at the hospital that Walker probably would not live through the night.

He rallied later, however, and amplified his first story. Mrs. McGrath's invitation to him to help trim the Christmas tree had been given, he said, when he met her in downtown Brooklyn early in the evening. Her arms were loaded with bundles, and Walker says he helped carry these home. He had been at work on the tree and had just finished putting the final touches to it, and was about to take his leave, he declared, when McGrath entered the house, knocked him down without a word, and then fired the five shots at him. Mrs. McGrath stood by screaming, he said.

Walker said he had known both McGrath and his wife for some time, and had thought that they were good friends. He declared he could not understand why the policeman should have attacked him.

When Walker's story was told to Capt. Farr he ordered McGrath arrested at once and assigned Sergt. Dempsey to investigate the conflicting stories of the shooting. Inspector Dillon joined Dempsey, but neither of them was able to get into the McGrath home. Dempsey saw Mrs. McGrath for a few minutes and got her statement that she had never seen Walker.

McGrath was taken before Magistrate Nash in the Flatbush Court later in the morning and there committed to Raymond Street Jail until Tuesday without bail. He stuck to his version of the shooting.

Walker had said he met Mrs. McGrath first at the home of her parents, ex-Police Capt. Michael Smith and his wife, in East Fifth Street, near Foster Avenue. Capt. Smith denied last night that this was so, declaring that he himself did not know Walker and that the man had never been in his house.

Whether or not there was a bullet hole in the left trouser leg of the policeman and whether or not his left shinbone bore the mark of a bullet neither Inspector Dillon nor Capt. Farr seemed to know. McGrath's comrades were quite sure they had seen the holes in his trouser leg and that his shin had been badly skinned. When he brought Walker to the station McGrath tossed a revolver on the Lieutenant's desk, which, he said, was Walker's. The police have this revolver. Walker has said that he had none at all.

Inspector Dillon refused to discuss the case last night, saying that he had not completed his investigation and must report, as soon as he did so, to Commissioner Cropsey.

For Xmas flavor your grapefruit and desserts with ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world-renowned appetizer of exquisite aroma. Refuse substitutes.—Adv.

MRS. STETSON LEFT AS SOLE X-SCIENTIST

In the View of Her Followers She Only Is Able to Interpret the Faith Mrs. Eddy Founded.

A MATTER OF SPIRITUALITY

Materialistic Directorate Can't Help or Harm It—Stetsonites Think Present Material Organization Will Collapse.

Followers of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, whose expulsion from the Christian Science Church was believed by many to have been due to fear on the part of the Directors of the Mother Church of her rapidly growing power, now assert that the material Church organization, which on the death of Mrs. Eddy was placed in the control of the five Directors chosen by her, is tottering to its fall. They believe that within a short time the controlling board, or so-called hierarchy, will be dissolved, and that this result will be aided to a great extent by the suits to break the provisions of Mrs. Eddy's will now threatened by the late leader's relatives and their friends.

Mrs. Stetson herself shares the belief that the material organization of the Christian Science Church is facing dissolution. Although she refuses to take any part in the interesting events which are believed to be maturing, her followers, who largely reflect her own thoughts in the matter, say that one of the important factors which will figure in the dissolution of the Mother Church hierarchy is the Mother Church Manual itself.

The Stetson faction believe that the Directors have been bereft of power by the provision of this manual, which calls for the consent of a "pastor emeritus" in all important matters. They say that the church law forbids any change in the manual, and they point to the provision in it which says that no by-law or amendment, or new tenet in the faith can be adopted by the Board of Directors without the written consent of Mrs. Eddy herself.

Did Mrs. Eddy Plan This?

Mrs. Stetson and her followers believe that it was Mrs. Eddy's wish that the material organization of the Christian Science Church, so far as it applied to a centralization of power, should perish with her, that it was no longer necessary to the promulgation of the faith, and that Mrs. Eddy died, knowing that the breaking up of the central church organization would closely follow. They believe, moreover, that the suits threatened by Mrs. Eddy's heirs to divert the bequests from the Mother Church Directors will tend to hasten the final fall of the heirarchy, as these suits will doubtless test the authority of the Board, as well as prevent the Directors from reaping any material benefit from Mrs. Eddy's will.

It was learned yesterday that overtures were made recently to Mrs. Stetson to take the lead in testing the authority of the Mother Church Board, but that she refused flatly to have anything to do with the matter, preferring to allow others to take whatever legal steps might be decided upon. She also forbade her personal followers taking any part in the matter. To most of Mrs. Stetson's following, therefore, the news yesterday that the laws of Massachusetts were to be invoked in trying to break Mrs. Eddy's will, came as a surprise. They learned, however, that those who now threaten to contest the will may proceed upon a clause in the revised Massachusetts laws which reads:

> The income of the gifts, grants, bequests, and devices made to or for the use of any church shall not exceed the sum of $2,000 a year, exclusive of the income of any parsonage land granted to or for the use of the ministry.

Mrs. Stetson and her followers had arrived at their belief in the impending fall of the central church organization long before the decision of the Eddy heirs, to test the will under this Massachusetts law became known. It is the belief of Mrs. Stetson and her followers that the material church organization, built up by Mrs. Eddy years ago, had served its purpose and is no longer needed to spread the beliefs of Christian Science. They believe, too, that interpretations of Christian Science by the Mother Church Directors are erroneous—an interpretation by practical business methods rather than by an individual understanding of divine metaphysics and its application to the needs of humanity.

Mrs. Stetson Natural Successor.

Mrs. Stetson's followers, who have grown rapidly in number since her expulsion from the Church, say they look upon her as the one person in the world best fitted to interpret Christian Science, that she above all others, since the death of Mrs. Eddy, has attained that degree of spirituality which is nearest to perfection in Christian Science or divine metaphysics. And it is said that Mrs. Stetson shares this belief.

From one in close touch with Mrs. Stetson it was learned yesterday that, even should Mrs. Eddy's will be broken and her bequests diverted from the channels Mrs. Eddy wished, Mrs. Stetson will not raise her hand to obtain the crown of diamonds willed to her by her late leader. Mrs. Stetson believes that she has already been crowned by Mrs. Eddy. She believes that the act of Mrs. Eddy in bequeathing her the crown of jewels is significant, and that the final disposition of the crown itself matters little. Its money value means nothing to Mrs. Stetson. She is wealthy. But she and her followers believe that when Mrs. Eddy bequeathed her that crown in 1904 it was in recognition of Mrs. Stetson's claim that she, above all others, except Mrs. Eddy herself, was best qualified to interpret the principles of Christian Science, and that she, after the death of the Christian Science founder and leader, would stand at the head of the divine metaphysicians.

Several years ago Mrs. Eddy is said to have told Mrs. Stetson that she had "made her demonstration" and intimated that the next thing to be done was to undergo the "test" of her science. Mrs. Stetson believes that she underwent that test when the Mother Church Directors haled her before them on charges of heresy and expelled her from the Church, branded with the stigma of having practiced "malicious animal magnetism."

Has the True Mental Power.

Mrs. Stetson's reasons for not wishing to wrest the control of the Christian Science Church from the Mother Church Directors are known to most of her students and are accepted as logical by them. But her reasons do not sound logical to those who are not Christian Scientists.

According to those students who have the confidence of Mrs. Stetson, her most important reason is this:

She believes that the organization of the Christian Science Church, as vested in an all-powerful body of men, is not important from the viewpoint of the true Christian Scientist. She believes that there is only one form of power which really counts with those who really have progressed in the interpretation of divine metaphysics—

Continued on Page 2.

FINLAND SINKS BALTIQUE.

Foundered in Scheldt with All Crew but Six—Which Baltic Not Learned.

ANTWERP, Dec. 25.—The steamers Finland and Baltique were in collision to-day at the mouth of the river Escaut. The Baltic sank quickly and all the crew except six men were saved. The rescued were taken on board the Finland.

The Red Star Liner Finland was bound for New York. The Baltique, a Belgian steamer of 1,366 tons was outward bound with a cargo of sand. The exact cause of the collision is not known, but it is stated that the Finland in veering struck the Belgian amidships. The Baltique sank immediately.

Part of the crew was rescued by the Finland and others by a pilot boat. Six men were unaccounted for. The Finland is now anchored at Flushing. It is not known whether she has sustained any damage.

NEW GRAHAME-WHITE MISHAP

Airman's Biplane Burned in Second Attempt for De Forest Prize.

DOVER, Dec. 25.—Claude Grahame-White, who had a narrow escape from serious injury a week ago in an attempt to fly across the English channel for the Baron De Forest prize of $20,000, met with a further mishap to-day.

He was ready to make a second attempt for the prize when his new biplane caught fire and was destroyed.

COLD TO-DAY; THEN WARMER.

Unsettled Weather with Moderate Temperature Is Forecast for Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—With the exception of a cold spell on Monday in the Eastern States, moderate temperatures will prevail everywhere during Christmas week, according to the Weather Bureau's bulletin to-night.

A disturbance of moderate intensity, now in the southwest, will reach the Atlantic seaboard by Tuesday and will be attended by unsettled weather, with rain or snow in the northern and central States east of the Rocky Mountains. The principal disturbance of the week, which will reach the Pacific Coast on Tuesday or Wednesday and the Atlantic coast by Friday or Saturday, will be attended by general precipitation and a pronounced change to colder weather.

STEAMER BACK, MEN HURT.

Scottish Prince Puts Back to Land Injured Members of Crew.

The British steamship Scottish Prince, Capt. Hodson, which left port yesterday for South America, returned and anchored off Quarantine last night because Thomas Alderson, a fireman, fell out of his berth and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal. Although the ship was eight miles south of the Ambrose Channel Lightship, the Captain ordered her back, to obtain surgical treatment for the injured man.

As the vessel was returning, William McSharer, a sailor, had a hard fall and was also injured internally. Both men were removed to a hospital.

The delay proved lucky, for on the way back the Chief Engineer discovered a break in the machinery. This will necessitate remaining in port until repairs are made.

$60,000 CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Seller of Christmas Trees, Once Wealthy, Gets Another Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 25.—When Harry Reiser, once a well-known man about town, opened his mail this morning he found a Christmas gift in the form of a letter apprising him that he had fallen heir to over $60,000, as part of a half-million-dollar fortune left by his grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Sacks of Gerlingen, Baden, Germany. The letter was from Louis Reiser of Chicago, an uncle, who ordered the nephew to go to Chicago for proofs of his kinship. Mr. Reiser will leave to-morrow morning.

Harry Reiser was at one time wealthy in his own right and was left a considerable fortune on the death of his father, twelve years ago. He went through his money quickly and in the past few years has been supporting himself as a waiter and at other jobs. Only yesterday he was engaged in selling Christmas trees on one of the street corners.

CRACKER DISABLES VIOLINIST

Loses Two Fingers and Thumb Handling Fireworks—Wife's Ear Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Ga., Dec. 25.—Alexander Skibinski, a Russian violinist and head of the music department of Shorter College, will never play again, as a result of his first experience with fireworks. Skibinski's left hand now lacks two fingers and thumb and is otherwise so badly mangled that he will have to abandon his violin.

Skibinski came here from Russia last September. He knew nothing of fireworks. Last night he asked in broken English for some Roman candles, and received cannon crackers. He held one of the crackers in his left hand, and, unaware of danger, allowed it to explode. Mme. Skibinski, a bride of four months, who was by her husband's side, had an eardrum broken by the explosion, and will always be deaf in one ear.

She was Charlotte Schultz before her marriage, and is well known as a pianist.

SMITH DELAYS HIS ANSWER.

Reply to Dr. Wilson Will Be Issued To-day, It Is Said.

Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., spent yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peter Hauck, Jr., in Newark. He said he wanted to be with his family and that that had interfered with the preparation of his statement, which he was to have given out yesterday. The statement will probably be issued to-day.

In speaking of his reply to Dr. Wilson's declarations he remarked that he always found it wise to keep some of his political ammunition in reserve until the time was right to use it. It is the opinion among Mr. Smith's friends that he has about concluded that the time is opportune to use it.

It is known that Mr. Smith and his friends ascribe the interest of Dr. Wilson and his supporters in James E. Martine of Plainfield, N. J., to the latter's opposition to the protective tariff. It is now believed that appeals to both candidates to retire from the race are not likely to get any attention. The fight has gone too far, it is pointed out by those persons interested.

PINEHURST-CAMDEN-FLORIDA
Best and quickest service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office 1,181 Broadway.—Adv.

SHEPARD TELLS WHAT HE'D DO AS SENATOR

Favors Honest Tariff Revision and Opposes "Swollen Expenditures for Improbable War."

WOULD REGULATE TRUSTS

And Thinks Proper Provisions Should Be Made for the Popular Election of United States Senators.

In reply to questions submitted to him by The World, Edward M. Shepard sent out a statement to the newspapers last night, in which he said he was firm in the belief that there should be an honest revision of the tariff for the benefit of the whole country. He said also that he was unalterably opposed to enormous expenditures for "remote and improbable war."

Mr. Shepard explained further that he believed it imperative to regulate necessary monopolies and common carriers and thinks the parcels post should be established. He says also that proper provision should be made for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Here is his statement:

Mr. Shepard's Statement.

"I am reluctant to answer your questions on politics, and for the very reason which you give for asking them—that many Democrats in this State are thinking of me as a candidate for the United States Senatorship. I have asked neither the vote nor the support of any one. But the confidence shown me during the past few weeks by so many of my party associates has given me a real and very pleasant sense of honor which will always remain, whether or not the office shall come to me.

"Is it, however, useful for me at this time again to recite my political creed? Must not the choice for this Democratic Senatorship—a place calling for so heavy a service of statesmaship to New York and to the country, and for so signal and continuous a service to our great party and to its lasting and enlarged prestige and success—must not this be determined upon consideration of the long known and well-known relations of the candidate to public affairs rather than by what he chooses to say to help his own election? Will not his ingrained and abiding opinions and those habits of thought upon which, in the long run, every man is pretty sure to act, give better assurance of the use he would make of this great office, either to help or to hinder public welfare, either to make Democracy more powerful or less powerful with public opinion and, therefore, with voters at elections to be held during the six years of the Senatorship?

"But you tell me that the speeches of mine made during many political campaigns when I had no personal fortune at stake, and during those months between political campaigns when political discussion is of quite as much value and its sincerity better assured—you tell me that all of this long continued and amply recorded disclosure of my opinions lacks the freshness needed for current publication; and for the moment I yield my judgment to yours.

"For several weeks before the Democratic Convention at Rochester last September I was the Chairman of a committee directed by the Democratic State Committee to prepare platform material for the Rochester Convention; and the platform then adopted—although in larger part the work of others than myself—set forth, satisfactorily to myself, my opinions upon issues between the Democratic Party and its chief competitor.

The New Nationalism.

"First and foremost in the struggle of present-day politics is the group of questions which go to the very foundation of our democratic republic. At the dinner given at New York by the Democratic State Committee early last September, referring to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Osawatomie just delivered, I said that in the outcry for a 'new Nationalism' there was the largest immediate danger; that the most peremptory duty of the Democratic Party was an outspoken resistance to what Mr. Roosevelt rightly considered a new form of an old thing, for the thing was as old and as famous as George III. or Bonaparte.

"His cry appealed to those who would 'do things' without much thinking, and who are more dangerous to the country, even if sometimes they inspire greater respect than those who think without much 'doing.' The short cut of a strong and unfettered Executive reverses the American ideal of government for which our Revolutionary War was fought, for which our Constitution was established, and for which the Democratic Party itself was organized, and to which it owes its chiefest glory. For it would mean the destruction of the patience and restraints of orderly self-government and of freedom thoroughly and systematically worked out; it would mean also the dominance of mere organized physical force.

"When I spoke in September I did not think—and certainly now, after the election, I do not think—that the 'man on horseback' is near at hand. But it is necessary for patriotic Americans, and the Democratic Party, in a hundred ways and in most fields of Federal legislation, to withstand the tendency to remedy wrongs, whose genesis and cure are not yet understood, by oppressive disregard of human rights which, although undoubted, seem inconvenient. One who studies the election returns in our State will see that the 'new nationalism' is not yet indubitably set at rest. Questions within its scope arise to-day about taxation, about creation and control of corporations, about inter-State commerce, and, indeed, in nearly every department of the Federal power.

"So it is that I declare myself hostile to impairment of the dignity and powers of the States or of judicial power within constitutional limits. And, therefore, I support firmly the power of the courts in the controversies duly brought before them to deal fearlessly, although always cautiously, with the constitutional validity of the acts, legislative or executive, of public officers, whether high or low.

His Tariff Views.

"To tariff questions I have given much of my thought and public activity ever since I came to manhood. For me the moral side of these questions is no less important than the economic. It is not, as was once observed by Andrew D. White, 'a question of a few more or less factories.'

"With their wealth and their wonderfully productive labor, the American people no doubt can endure, as for many years they have endured, the unfair, wasteful, and impoverishing restrictions of many of the present duties. This in very large part is because in our own country we have the greatest area of unrestricted free trade ever known to the world, and because, under our Constitution, our domestic trade, enormously in excess of our foreign trade, is free of all such obstructions.

"Although practically our public revenues, in large part, must come from duties on foreign imports, and the treatment of tariff burdens, to be wise and lasting, must, no doubt, be guided and

prudent, still some of the burdens, and especially the recently increased burdens, are intolerable; and, quite apart from theoretic considerations, the American democracy cannot endure with safety the corroding and widespread corruption due to excessive and monopolistic duties beyond the necessities of its revenue.

"Shall we not, indeed, better know how to deal with the spoliations of organized wealth or monopolies when we shall have undone the worst of the tariff favoritisms by which many of the spoliations and monopolies have accomplished their purpose?

"For me, the Democratic Party is bound, by every consideration of honorable and pledged good faith and of enlightened self-interest, and with a welcome to every assistance coming to it out of the Republican Party, to deal promptly and courageously with the tariff.

"I am hostile to the swollen expenditures for remote and improbable war. No doctrine has had, or will have, from me more stadfast hostility than that which would impose upon our industrial democracy the burdens of premature and war-provoking preparations for war. The United States ought to be at the very forefront in moral appeal to world powers to strike from their shoulders the burdens and dangers of excessive military and naval expenditure.

"I believe thoroughly in the governmental regulation of common carriers and of unavoidable monopolies, and in the regulation by the Federal Government of inter-State and foreign carriers in their inter-State and foreign business. I should hope, however, that robust common sense might be exercised to distinguish between regulations of matters which affect shippers, travelers, and the rest of the public, like railroad rates, safety contrivances, fairness and punctuality of service, and the like, and, on the other hand, matters which concern only remotely or not all the performance of public duties.

The Corporate Interests.

"In my opinion, it is against the best interests of government and of private business alike that government should assume responsibility for the solution of business questions not clearly involving service to the public. It ought never to be forgotten than legitimate corporations are merely larger partnerships, without which it would not have been practicable to conduct three-fourths, perhaps nine-tenths, of modern business of the country, outside of farming and retail merchandizing and domestic and mechanical service.

"While curbing abuses, the faculties of liberty must be preserved if we are to augment or even preserve prosperity itself. Undoubtedly the rights of manhood come before the rights of property. But wise Americans will not forget that property—that is to say, the right to deal with the fruits of one's own labor and saving—is one of the integral rights of manhood, one of the very faculties of liberty itself, and a supreme safeguard of the poorer and less powerful of men. I may add, however, that, in the long run, it is no true protection to property to prevent or obstruct the liberty, even extreme liberty, of speech and the freedom of discussion, without which the safety of property will be in unstable rather than stable equilibrium.

"I favor proper provisions for the popular election of United States Senators, for the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting Congress, when necessary, to impose an income tax, for the extension of the parcels post and for the rigorous preservation to the entire people of the benefit of the public domain, its mines and water rights. And so I believe, and the Rochester platform so declared, in legislation establishing the rights of laboring men, in case of injury, to indemnity out of fruits resulting largely from their own industry. For the vast interests of labor, organized and unorganized, are a chief and dearest cause of enlightened Democracy.

"Where they are within Federal jurisdiction, the United States ought to be foremost among the nations of the world in protesting and promoting them, especially where their own power is insufficient, whether in making larger and more just their share of product or in enforcement of the conditions and assurances of safety and indemnity which practically they cannot themselves enforce. Let us take care, however, that the powerful organizations of wealth and of labor, even when inevitable and however beneficent, shall not, like upper and nether millstones, destory the creative, buoyant, spontaneous independence of American citizenship, which has built up and by which must be supported both our prosperity and our democracy."

BURGLARS FORCE SHOP SAFE.

Unabie to Enter Middletown Bank, They Rob the Mohican Store.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A gang of skilled burglars, supposed to number at least three, apparently intended early this morning to crack the First National Bank of this city. They were unable to effect an entrance and instead entered the Mohican store, which adjoins the bank in the rear.

Here they tore off the back of the safe, drilled out eight inches of cement and cut a large hole through the inner shell. They secured about two hundred dollars, but missed a box, containing $750. At about one o'clock this morning two policemen arrested a drunken man directly in front of the Mohican store, and it is supposed that this frightened the burglars and they left. With a few moments' more work they could have secured the rest of the money.

The burglars had first cut a hole in a brick wall to gain entrance to the alley between the bank and the store. There was no way by which they could get into the former, but by forcing a window they entered the store. They left the store in so great a hurry that they abandoned a fine kit of burglars' tools of the most modern kind. In it was a brace and bit with a half dozen steel drills of various sizes, a jimmy three feet long and as thick as a man's wrist, sharp pointed at the ends; a small window jimmy and a "silent safe cracker." This tool is about three feet long with an end sharpened and the other fashioned like a can opener. With it the burglars punched a hole in the back of the safe and then cut the steel as if it were mere paper.

O. O. Carpenter, manager of the Mohican store, stated that last night for the first time he had made arrangements with the bank and deposited $500 at 9 o'clock. Under ordinary circumstances the burglars would have got nearly $2,000. The store is in the centre of the city and brightly lighted all night.

FIREMAN KILLED IN WRECK.

Passenger Train, Freight Cars, and Engine in Collision Near Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—One death resulted to-night from a Christmas morning railroad wreck in the Somerville yard of the Boston & Maine Railroad. A freight train, a shifting engine, and a Haverhill bound passenger train met in collision. William J. Noyes, the fireman of the passenger locomotive, died at the Relief Hospital of a broken neck, and seven passengers of the Haverhill train were slightly injured but were able to get to their homes.

The shifting engine struck a frog the wrong way and crashed into the end of an inbound train from Portland. This swung a number of freight cars about, so that the engine of the passenger train hit them. The people in the first passenger car were badly shaken and the passenger engine was turned around and upset. The shifting engine toppled over and several cars were smashed.

HE STIMULATED.

Now in the Workhouse After Obeying the Doctor and Attacking Wife.

Two weeks ago his doctor told Calo Testa, a real estate dealer of 118 Macdougal Street that he needed a stimulant and advised him to drink plenty of good wine. Yesterday Testa finished the last of a barrel of stimulant. Then he started for his wife with a hatchet.

After Testa had been subdued by neighbors he was taken before Magistrate Freschi in the Night Court. The Magistrate sent him to the workhouse for six months, declaring that plain food and hard work would do wonders for him.

Mrs. Testa said she declared she had had enough husband and will be took to at

CALL ON THE UNIONS TO ANSWER GAYNOR

Central Organization Submits to Them an Angry Letter from the Mayor.

DESCRIBED AS 'REMARKABLE'

The Unions' Inquiry Was Presented to the Subway Committee and Approved by the Central Organization, Circular Says.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn will to-day send to all the labor organizations represented in that body a circular containing copies of two letters, having to do with the matter of the building of new subways, which have passed between it and Mayor Gaynor. One, written by Otto Nicol, Corresponding Secretary of the union, by resolution of that body, recalls alleged campaign pledges on the part of the city's chief executive to the idea of a competitive subway system. The other is the Mayor's reply, in which he denies ever having pledged himself to any route, questions that any workingman wants independent subways, with extra fares to pay, says that his correspondent does not know what he is talking about, and doubts that any labor union authorized Mr. Nicol to write such a letter.

This reply from the Mayor is described as "remarkable" by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in the circular it is to send out to-day to its affiliated organizations. These are requested to instruct their delegates to the central body as to their attitude on the subway question. The Central Labor Union will meet in the Labor Lyceum, in Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, when, it is expected, the matter will be discussed. It is believed likely that another letter to the Mayor, setting forth the sentiments of all the organizations represented, as individually expressed, will later be sent to the City Hall.

This was the union's original letter to the Mayor:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1910.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York:

Dear Sir: As you are aware, the Central Labor Union is interested in the immediate building of subways for the relief of New York, and in the building of a subway competitive with the present system, desires to ask you certain direct questions as to your stand on subway matters. You have recently declined to say that you favored carrying out the independent subway plan, and many persons have asserted that you favor replacing it with additions to the present monopoly. This despite its intolerable treatment of the city in the matter of building extensions. Those assertions have implied an unbelieveable reversal of your attitude since the campaign of 1909, and in order that you may set yourself right in that respect, we submit the following questions based on your campaign and other utterances.

The people of New York voted for the immediate construction of independent subways at the election of 1909, and every suitable candidate, including yourself, spoke for them on the platform—unless English words have lost their meaning. We say, then, that the issues to-day are not the Interborough routes, which cannot be built at once, but:

The carrying out of the verdict of the voters of 1909;

The keeping of their pledges by members of the Board of Estimate;

The building of a competitive subway system in New York in order that the people may have not only the new system but the extensions of the Interborough as well. Competition will force the monopoly to spread its lines into new territory, the city thereby getting two new sets of routes at the price of one.

We therefore present the pledges and promise made by yourself in concise form, so that you may in nine words show that your compaign speeches are accepted by you to-day as an essential part of the contract you made with the voters before they elected you.

These were the statements on which the electors based their votes for you; the Democratic platform adopted Sept. 30, 1909, pledged you to independent subways and immediate construction in these words:

"We are in favor of the building of the subways necessary to relieve the present congestion of travel."

"We are in favor of the building of the subways by the city itself and of the complete separation of such building or any contract therefor from the leasing of subways for the operation after completion."

"We pledge the candidates nominated at this convention to the construction of such subways as speedily as possible."

Mr. Mayor, do you still stand on that platform?

Not only did this platform pledge you, but in your Academy of Music speech, Oct. 20, 1909, you specifically assumed the authorship of this pledge in these words:

"The subways have to be built. The laws under which they are to be built are waiting, and I had a plank put in our platform that in the building of the subways hereafter the contract for the building and the contract for a leasing out for a term of years should be absolutely separated, and there should be no connection between them whatever."

"It is a settled fact and an agreed fact that the city will build these subways on its own credit, and then lease them out for a term of years to whoever will take and operate them."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

On Oct. 20, 1909, referring to the Interborough interests, you said, as reported:

"They want to build your subways. Think of it—they who have done this thing! And you do not propose that they shall do it. We have laws passed by which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in conjunction, with the Public Service Commission, may build them and build them immediately.

"We are now come to an era when we are going to have other means of transit—we are going to have subways, and, my friends, we are going to build the subways, and build them immediately, and we are going to build them by the city itself, just as the subway over in Manhattan was built by the city money, although I find a lot of people who think it was built with Belmont money."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

In Prospect Hall June 9, 1909, you said: "We first built the present subway and then gave it away. I don't think you will ever see that repeated in your time unless the people justify those capitalists in their belief that the community is a bigger chump than they think it is.

"Let me say to you, as I have to everybody: If the city is going to build any more subways out of the money of the rent payers and taxpayers of this city, the morning the subway is opened I want the city to own it absolutely, without a string or a claim by anybody on earth.

"If we pay for it, why not own it? Can you answer a single reason?"

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

In the same speech you spoke, as it now seems, prophetically:

"How pitiful it is to see a city official (Controller Metz) get up and show the whole trouble is that sides are being taken by contending interests who want to get the thing done on favorable terms, and each side contending that they will get favorable terms."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

On October 20, 1909, you said in a speech: "If the margin of credit of the city was only $25,000,000 we would go about it forthwith. Why, I suppose proceeding expeditiously with your tunnel over here in Flatbush Avenue, in Fourth Avenue—the one they call the loop—and with whatever may be necessary on the other side of the river—we would not spend over $15,000,000 a year, and meanwhile values are growing and there is always a margin to continue the work."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

On Staten Island on Oct. 26 you are quoted as saying:

"There is great anxiety that the subways will bankrupt the city. Did you ever hear such foolish talk in all your life—that the building of subways and tubes under the river is going to bankrupt the city?

"Why, every one of them built will create values many times the cost, and create those values forthwith and go on creating forever and ever, as long as they are in use.

"And yet some people, with skulls so thin that you could knock their brains out with a soft loaf of bread, talk about bankrupting the city in that way.

"Did you ever hear the like of it?"

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

In Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, on Oct. 16, 1909, you are quoted as having said:

"Let me tell you there is nothing short in the city's credit. The city has a borrowing capacity within the 10 per cent. limit of probably $150,000,000 to-night. But if it is $30,000,000 or $50,000,000, it is ample for the building of these subways, and I propose to go at them forthwith, not wait and gabble over it—to go at it forthwith, and, going at it forthwith, and keeping it up, we probably would not spend more than $15,000,000 a year, with the utmost diligence, and that, in the course of four years, would amount to $60,000,000, wouldn't it?—which would build two or three subways.

"The truth is, within six years we would have all the subways that we immediately need built, and we could build them on the present credit of the city.

"The case is better than that. Every subway that is built, my friends, pays for itself, instead of being a drain on the treasury, and those people who are so anxious to get hold of them know that fact well."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

In Pearson's Magazine in May, 1909, you wrote:

"The way the matter has been neglected—worse yet, frowned on by those in rulership over the city—has justly excited public discontent, which is a kinder word than distrust, and enables us to attribute such strange official attitude to error of judgment instead of a greater devotion to exploiters of city franchises than to the community and common weal."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind?

Mr. Mayor, we ask you for a categorical answer to these questions. Nine words will be sufficient, and we are confident each word will be "Yes."

These quotations show you fully committed before election to immediate construction of independent lines.

Is it not a fact, Mr. Mayor, that the only subway to which immediate construction can be applied is the triborough? Are any other plans for any other lines whatsoever, Interborough or any other, to be submitted to you by the Public Service Commission, or any such plans by any possibility be ready for contracts for many months?

We must remind you that it has been asserted that, although you have declined to say that you favored the triborough, you have shown favor to the Interborough monopoly by your article in The Outlook, by your talk of taking up "other routes" when only one line was to be before you officially, and by your acceptance of a proposal to practically delegate the powers of the Public Service Commission and of the Board of Estimate to what many considered a packed jury, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of the merchants associations, to which you have shown a personal willingness to delegate your decision, have already declared against the independent system the people voted for. In view of these assertions we offer you in the following question, which deals with your commitment to the triborough since election, another opportunity to show that those who have questioned the good faith of the man they elected Mayor of New York have been mistaken:

Mr. Mayor, is it not a fact that the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, of which you are a member, has collaborated with the Public Service Commision in preparing and advertising the contracts for the triborough and has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of the city's money on it? Respectfully yours,

OTTO NICOLS,
Corresponding Secretary.

In reply Mayor Gaynor wrote:

Office of the Mayor, Dec. 13, 1910.

Dear Sir: Your favor of Dec. 8 is at hand. It shows throughout that you do not know what you are talking about. You haven't the slightest conception, as far as I can see from your letter, of the subway situation. Your statement that I ever pledged myself to any route, independent or otherwise, is false to your own knowledge.

It is strange indeed if there be any workingman in this city who wants two or three independent subway systems, so that he will have the great privilege of paying an extra fare every time he wants to transfer from one to another. I do not believe that you represent any workingmen whatever. It is impossible the workingmen of New York City want to be obliged to pay double fares. If there be any labor union that desires to consider this matter, they had better turn it over to somebody who knows more about it than you do. You evidently do not know that if the city should build what you call an "independent" system it would have to put it up for bids for an operator, in which case the chances are ten to one that the present subway company would be the successful bidder. And yet you talk as though it would have to be a new company, and a "good" company at that. I suppose you wrote me your letter so as to air yourself in the newspapers by publishing my answer. I will therefore add, to your disappointment, that this letter is not for publication. I am certain that no labor union authorized you to write such a letter. You are evidently a humbug. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

OTTO NICOLS, Esq., Central Labor Union, 764 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Here is the circular which the Central Labor Union is sending out:

CENTRAL LABOR UNION OF BROOKLYN,
Office of Corresponding Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1910.

Greeting—As you know, the subway situation has reached an acute stage, and the Central Labor Union, on recommendation of its Subway Committee, instructed the Secretary to forward the inclosed letter to Mayor Gaynor requesting him to define his position on this important question.

This letter was presented by the Subway Committee and was approved by the Central Labor Union.

In the remarkable reply received from Mayor Gaynor, a copy of which is here appended, he expresses doubt as to whether any of the affiliated unions indorse the position the Central Labor Union has taken. Therefore the body has decided to send a copy of our letter, together with the answer from the Mayor, to all the affiliated unions, requesting that you instruct your delegates as to your attitude on this most important question.

Fraternally yours,

MAURICE DE YOUNG,
President.

OTTO NICOLS,
Corresponding Secretary.

PANIC AT FLATHOUSE FIRE.

Seven-story Building Burned Out and a Fireman Overcome.

The La Grande apartments, a seven-story elevator building at the northwest corner of Grand and Clinton Streets, one of the most expensive apartment houses on the east side, were practically destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-five families escaped from the house by the fire escapes and in the elevator, which Matthew Hamersley, the operator, ran from the roof to the stret seven times, until the smoke and flames drove him from his car.

The fire started in the apartments of Max Lieberman, on the second floor, and was discovered by Mr. Lieberman when he entered his home at 11:45 o'clock. He aroused his wife, got her to the street, and then ran through the house awaking the occupants. Men, women, and children flocked into the halls, and Hamersley took them down, as fast as he could fill his car and run it to the street floor.

All could not get in it, however, and as the flames gained headway up the stairs, making the halls almost uninhabitable, the frightened tenants took to the fire escapes on the Grand Street side. These soon were jammed, but by this time the firemen had arrived, and they raised ladders as far as the third and fourth floors and these relieved some of the congestion on the fire escapes.

Fireman James Brown of Truck 18 was overcome in the hallway, where he had been assisting women and children to the street, and Mrs. Mary Maltz jumped from the first floor fire escape, landing in the arms of Firemen Lehmkul and Sazat. She was made unconscious, but not injured. Her mother, Mrs. Bertha Phillips, who celebrated her seventy-first birthday yesterday, was rescued from the fire escape, too.

Mrs. Maltz had been carrying her four-year-old son Felix, when she lost her head and jumped. The boy slipped from her arms, however, and did not fall from the fire escape. He was found later by firemen unhurt in the ground floor of the building.

How the blaze started is not known. Three alarms were turned in, and it was estimated that the damage would exceed $50,000.

FIGHTING IN HAITI.

Encounter, with Several Killed, Reported on Dominican Border.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 25.—News has reached here of an engagement along the Dominican and Haitian borders.

Several are reported killed. A gunboat will be dispatched with troops to be sent to the scene of the trouble.

Manufacturers Wholesalers

Want to save $5000 on cartage, $5000 on insurance, $3000 on labor and get RENT FREE? Write and ask us "HOW?"

Bush Terminal Co.
100 Broad Street, New York City.

EXPLOSIONS SCARE HARLEM GAMBLERS

Resorts in 116th Street Owned by Man Who Complained of Driscoll to Gaynor Shaken Up.

OTHER GAMBLERS BLAMED

They Objected to Bringing Police Notice to Them, It Is Thought—Police Strangely Reticent.

Two odd explosions, which roused hundreds of Harlemites from their Christmas morning slumbers and about which the police later professed a strange lack of detailed knowledge, took place in West 116th Street early yesterday morning.

The explosions were a block apart and occurred within five minutes of each other. The first was in the area-way of 106 West 116th Street, a four-story brick-and-graystone private house, which is now said to be in course of being fitted up as a "social club" by a Harlem gambler who complained at City Hall recently that the police were interfering with another gambling resort of his in West 116th Street.

The second explosion was in the hallway of a two-story brick business building at 236 West 116th Street, the second floor of which is run as a billiard and pool parlor. The Harlem gambler, who runs the other two places, is said to have an interest in this one.

Both the "social club" at 106 and the billiard and pool parlor at 236 are frequented by young men, but persons connected with the two places denied yesterday that they were gambling houses. The occupants of the partly wrecked houses and the police professed complete ignorance as to the cause of the explosions.

Their reticence created a rumor that the explosions were the result of a gamblers' feud. According to this report, the Harlem gambler who was supposed to be proprietor of the two damaged houses had incurred the enmity of the other Harlem gamblers by his recent complaint to Mayor Gaynor about the relations of the police and the gamblers. The other gamblers, according to the rumor,. were now getting even by blowing up the gambler's resorts.

The first of the two explosions took place at about 2:25 o'clock in the morning. It was followed by a second one in a short interval.

The area where this first explosion occurred belongs to one of a row of three similarly-built houses which were constructed originally for private homes. The Nevada Social Club occupies 104, another "social club" for young men. The force of the explosion was so great as to shatter every window in the Nevada Club and to cause eighteen or twenty young men who were on its upper floors to run down into the street in a panic. The windows of 108, on the other side of 106, were also broken as though by a force flying upward and expanding in all directions. The noise was so terrific that every sleeping resident of the block woke up and ran to the windows.

"It sounded like a cannon. The whole house was shaken by it, and, mingled with the crashing of the glass, we thought at first the house was going to fall," said the alleged manager of the Nevada Club yesterday.

On the top floor of 102 is the Lenox Dancing Academy. When the first explosion occurred several hundred members of the Wilner Verein were just winding up a Christmas dance. The explosion caused the dance floor to tremble and quiver, and brought the dancing to a temporary halt. Christmas morning guests in the New Harlem Casino, at 105 West 116th Street, immediately across the street, were also startled by the explosion.

In spite of these statements of residents of the neighborhood as to the force and loudness of the explosions, Patrolmen Thompson and Stanton of the West 125th Street Station, who were standing outside No. 102 waiting for the Wilner ball to finish when the explosion occurred, say they saw no flash or flame, nor heard any report from the areaway, but merely heard a deadened report, followed by the crashing of the broken windows. According to the two policemen, they ran to the areaway, but found no remnants of any bomb or any blackening or scorching on the area flagging.

While Patrolmen Thompson and Stanton were still making their investigation, the other explosion occurred in the hallway of 236, a block away. The hall door of 236, leading to the stairway, is kept open at night to allow the frequenters of McDonough's billiard and pool room on the second floor to come in and go out. About twenty men, including McDonough himself, were playing various games in the second floor rooms when the explosion occurred. They had heard the first explosion a block away and, when the second one occurred under their feet, they were so frightened that they did not go down stairs at once to investigate, according to their story yesterday, but stood still in the upstairs rooms until they thought they were safe.

When they went downstairs they found most of the plaster of the hall walls and ceiling heaped on the floor. The hall radiator was partly torn away, and the plaster of the wall over the radiator so deeply scarred that the office of the International Correspondence School and the Crescent Storage, Van and Express Company could be seen through the hole. Some of the woodwork of the hall was also torn away.

Capt. Farrell of the West 125th Street Station said he was entirely unable to tell what caused the explosions. He said that they had apparently not been caused by powder or dynamite, but by "some unknown combustible." He denied vigorously that there was any "gamblers' war" in his precinct. Second Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn sent four of his detectives to investigate the explosions yesterday. But he said he would say nothing until he received his men's reports to-day.

The "gamblers' war" theory regarding the two explosions was chiefly based on the fact that 107 West 116th Street, immediately opposite the scene of the first explosion, was occupied by the Cornwall Club up to a few weeks ago. Then First Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll raided it as a gambling house. Its proprietor subsequently complained to Mayor Gaynor that Driscoll's right-hand man, Edward T. Cody, had tried to blackmail him. Cody was out of the city at the time, and in the excitement which followed the accusation First Deputy Driscoll made a statement that the Harlem gamblers had got together a $15,000 fund to do away with him.

MRS. STETSON LEFT AS SOLE X-SCIENTIST

Continued from Page 1.

the power to demonstrate the dominion of mind over matter. She believes she already has that power and that it is growing daily. She believes that the Christian Science Board of Directors are lacking in that power, that they are practical and successful business men, but not divine metaphysicians. Without them the Christian Science belief will continue to grow, she believes, quite as well as or even better than with them at the head of the Church.

"It is not that kind of power Mrs. Stetson wishes," said one of her students a few days ago to one of her followers. "She values only the power which she has already demonstrated—the spiritual power."

The Spiritual vs. the Material.

Mrs. Stetson has also taken this stand, so her students say. She holds that any attempt to usurp the power vested in the Mother Church Directors would be inconsistent with her attitude in the controversy which resulted in her excommunication by the Mother Church board. Except for defending herself before the board when accused of practicing "malicious animal magnetism," Mrs. Stetson has bowed to the board's will.

It was her "test," she said, and her future as an interpreter of divine metaphysics depended upon the manner in which she met the test. This ordeal to which the Mother Church Directors subjected her, she believes, has aided in her development as a divine metaphysician.

This method of reasoning is somewhat difficult for the layman to understand, but Mrs. Stetson's followers say that to them it is quite clear and logical. They say that Mrs. Stetson is teaching now, as she has taught for many years, that a true interpretation of Christian Science means the setting free of humanity from sin and sickness and even death. In other words she teaches the "spiritual law," which properly understood triumphs over the ills of the body and the mind.

She believes, too, that persons of material mind, including the Mother Church Directors, do not and cannot comprehend spiritual facts. As for the organization which these men embody, she has the words of Mrs. Eddy regarding organization, which are:

Despite the prosperity of my church, it was learned that material organization has its value and peril, and that organization is requisite only in the earliest periods in Christian history. After this material form of cohesion and fellowship has accomplished its end, continued organization retards spiritual growth, and should be laid off, even as the corporeal organization deemed requisite in the first stages of mortal existence is finally laid off, in order to gain spiritual freedom and supremacy.

From careful observation and experience came my clue to the uses and abuses of organization. Therefore, in accord with my special request I followed that noble, unprecedented action of the Christian Science association connected with my college, when dissolving that organization, in forgiving enemies, returning good for evil, in following Jesus' command, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." I saw these fruits of spirit, long suffering and temperate, fulfil the law of Christ in righteousness. I also saw that Christianity has withstood less the temptation of popularity than of persecution.

Letters from Mrs. Eddy.

Mrs. Stetson's students say that she has many letters from Mrs. Eddy, the last under date of Aug. 30, 1909, in which the late leader of Christian Science expressed her confidence that Mrs. Stetson was progressing rapidly in her interpretation and demonstration of divine metaphysics, referring always to Mrs. Stetson as her "beloved student" and wishing her well.

The edict of the Mother Church Board in reading Mrs. Stetson out of the Church has not proved a bar to her practicing Christian Science. Although frowned upon by the leaders, the party in power in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, which she founded and built several years ago, Mrs. Stetson's circle of students and patients has been steadily growing, both here and in other cities. Those who are in her confidence say that her personal following to-day is perhaps 500 stronger than it was a year ago, when she was excommunicated.

Strong arguments have been brought to bear to influence Mrs. Stetson to test the authority of the Christian Science Board, but to all such suggestions she has turned a deaf ear. Neither now nor at any time will she attempt to seize control of the Church, she has told her students, and they say they are confident she will not change her mind. They say, too, that Mrs. Stetson has never let herself be guided by the advice of others, that she does her own thinking now, and has always done so.

If the attempt is made to test the authority by which the Mother Church Board dictates the policy of the Church, it will be made without her advice and consent, they say.

But for publication, [illegible] of the laws at law.

itself has no message to the public. She says she prefers to let her deeds speak for her, and is quite content to spend the remainder of her life in the study and demonstration of divine metaphysics, whatever may happen to the organization of the Christian Science Church from which she was officially expelled. She believes she is more of a Christian Scientist at present than before her excommunication. The "test" of her science has not yet ended.

In the event of a breaking up of the material organization of the Mother Church hierarchy, Mrs. Stetson and her followers believe that the cause of Christian Science will continue to gain headway. Each Christian Science church and society will continue to govern itself, unhampered by any supervision from a central board. But the Mother Church Manual, so far as it relates to the individual churches, will remain as it stands. It is considered by Mrs. Stetson's followers as a written law, ranking with the Bible and with Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health." One of Mrs. Eddy's last directions, they say, was that Christian Scientists all over the world follow the Holy Bible, "Science and Health," and the Church Manual as the only safe guides.

Eugene R. Cox, Chairman of the Christian Science Publication Committee of New York State, had this to say last night regarding the possible effort to be made to break Mrs. Eddy's will:

"I believe that the best legal talent was employed in the drafting of Mrs. Eddy's will, and that afterward it was submitted to other eminent counsel. So far as the Church is concerned, if the entire will should fall, if none of the money should go to the Church, it would not affect the Church in the slightest. The whole genius of Christian Science makes for individual improvement, each one solving his own problem. Mrs. Eddy had always taught this, and, as Christian Scientists follow it, they lay less stress upon church organization than other denominations do.

"Yet the organization, as devised, is simple and effective, and though there were restrictions or authority retained by Mrs. Eddy, there are no actual limitations of the operations of the Church activities, and the Directors are in no sense hampered in their work under the manual as it now is. The fundamental law of the Church is opposed to personal interpretation. 'Science and Health' does not need any interpretation.

"From a personal acquaintance with the Directors, I know them not only to be good business men with broad experience in large affairs, but each and every one of them is a metaphysician of a high order, having had the benefit of close association for many years with Mrs. Eddy and of imbibing her ideas and methods.

"Nor do I see any difficulty in the operation of the by-laws with reference to appointments to fill vacancies in the board. The manual provides that the board shall fill vacancies with the approval of the pastor emeritus. There now being no pastor emeritus, well-known interpretation of the law would hold the clause calling for approval to be inoperative and therefore unnecessary. In my opinion, the other provisions of the manual would be construed in the same way."

DIRECTORS READY TO RESIST.

Will Fight Any Attempt to Break Eddy Will Under Mass. Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The Christian Science authorities here are prepared, they say, to resist any attempt to break Mrs. Eddy's will based on the ground that by a Massachusetts statute bequests to a church are limited in amount, so that the income of such bequest shall not exceed $2,000 a year.

"The question raised by this much-discussed section has been carefully studied," said one in authority, "and we find there is no penalty attached to it and there is no provision that the bequest should be void if excessive.

"There have been numerous conveyances to the directors and some from them and those conveyances have been passed on by the best conveyancers in the city and there has been no question or objection to the right to hold."

It will be urged by the Scientists that many churches get bequests whose income exceeds $2,000 a year.

In a decision by the chief justice (Mass. 194,) this is found:

"We have never had in Massachusetts any legislation prohibiting charitable gifts to trustees or corporations or providing that kind of conveyance or bequest to corporations shall be void."

If section nine of the statutes is held good it is claimed that the heirs at law may have the bequest set aside unless there is a corporate body specifically authorized by law to hold a larger amount than that mentioned by the statute. The importance for the heirs at law at this line of attack of the bequest, if it should be adopted, is that it is claimed it would not in any way imperil their rights under the trust deed, which provided that they should lose their interest if they contested the will.

The point of the situation is said to be that the legal question regarding the capacity of the First Church to take the bequest would be raised in the courts and that no direct attack need to be made on the will itself.

The net result, however, would be that if it should be declared that the First Church of Christ Scientist could not [illegible] the property it would invariably go

TWO OPERA SCORES LOST FROM WAGON

These Were Insured, and if Not Returned Can Be Identified and Copied.

STATEMENT BY COMPANY

Directors Will Open Envelopes of Nos. 4 and 20 if Necessary to Discover Composers' Names.

There were only two manuscripts in the package of American operas which were lost by the Adams Express Company on Saturday, it developed last night. These were two of the manuscripts which had been submitted in the $10,000 competition which the Metropolitan Opera Company has opened, hoping thereby to secure a new American work for production at that house.

Walter Damrosch, one of the jurors chosen to examine the works, was sending six of the best ones to George W. Chadwick of Boston. These were divided in two packages, and there were but two in the stolen package.

In connection with the affair the following official statement was given out from the Metropolitan Opera House last evening:

"Undoubtedly each composer has the original score from which the copy submitted was made. If the lost package is not soon found, a committee of directors will open the two envelopes containing the names of the composers of the two operas, and thus learning their names will ask them to have made, at the expense of the company, new copies of their scores, which would be submitted to the judges under the same nom de plume as before.

"It could be added that at the suggestion of Mr. Damrosch the opera company several days ago took out a liberal policy of insurance insuring all the manuscripts for the benefit of the owners against the various insurable risks, including the risk of theft while in transit.

"The inscriptions identifying the two missing scores and written on the top of each package of manuscript are: No. 4, Raffaello, and No. 20, Chiaroscuro."

The composers who have concealed their identities under these names should communicate with the Metropolitan Opera Company to-day.

AIRSHIP CARBURETOR FROZE.

Garros Then Made Risky Descent Over Lake and It Thawed.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Soaring above the clouds over Lake Pontchartrain, his goggles so frosted that he could hardly see, and with ice covering his machine, Roland G. Garros this afternoon was finally forced to glide to lower levels on account of a frozen carburetor. He broke the altitude record for the international aviation meet here by ascending 7,125 feet.

The Frenchman was seven miles out over the lake. His engine began to slow down when he reached his greatest altitude, and the propellers were barely turning. A stop meant a plunge into the lake. On his reaching lower levels, which was done with a hazardous rush, Garros says the carburetor thawed and the engine started.

The announcing bomb was blown by the wind on to the big tent housing six monoplanes, two biplanes, an unfinished machine, and the gasoline supply. It set the tent afire, but the machines were not damaged.

Charles K. Hamilton had a narrow escape in his biplane during his first ascent. He had circled the course three times when the vibration broke two staybolts on his engine, allowing the latter to work loose in the frame. Hamilton could get no power, and was a few feet up when the accident occurred. By manipulating his planes he cleared the spectators, narrowly missed the outside fence, and alighted in the course directly in front of the grandstand.

Moisant made an ascent of 5,000 feet and Rene Simon 4,300 feet. In the five-mile monoplane race Simon was the victor, making the distance in five minutes 35 seconds.

KILLS HIMSELF XMAS MORN.

Dr. Albert Reeder of Boston Plans His Death at a Time of Rejoicing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Carrying out his cynical philosophy to the end, Dr. Albert Reeder, a Back Bay physician, planned his death so that his dead body was found early this Christmas morning.

Dr. Reeder, who was 55 years old, was one of the best known physicians in the city. He and his wife did not live together, and of late years he had grown morose and cynical. He was greatly offended at anyone laughing near him, and had declared that the most appropriate time for death was when there was greatest happiness.

He made careful arrangements to kill himself by gas, and left word for his housekeeper to call him late this morning. She found him dead.

STILL SEEK GRACE.

Search for Airman Lost in Fog Not Yet Abandoned.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Many North Sea trawlers are home for Christmas, but none of them brought news of Cecil S. Grace, the young airman who disappeared on Thursday while attempting a return flight from Calais to Dover. The mission of the tugs sent out to scour the waters along the coast has been equally fruitless and there is only a slender hope that Grace is yet alive.

The only indication of his probable fate is the report of a Flushing pilot who arrived at Ostend on Saturday, to the effect that he passed wreckage of spars and wires resembling portions of an aeroplane. Grace's relatives, however, have not abandoned hope and they are continuing the search with undiminished effort.

CALL TO CHIHUAHUA CITIZENS

Mexican Governor Asks Them to Organize to Police the City.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 25.—Gov. Alberto Terezas late on Saturday night issued a proclamation calling all citizens of Chihuahua to rally to the support of the Government and to organize themselves into a company of rurales police for the protection of the City of Chihuahua.

The proclamation asserts that the insurrectos are common malefactors and robbers, and should be dealt with accordingly. Public tranquillity, it is stated, can be restored only by the united efforts of the people.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
2:02—543 Wendover Av.; R. Roth	Trifling
12:20—2,084 Seventh Av.; Madame Karmel	$1,000
1:50—15 East 125th St.; owner unknown	$50
2:00—707 Broadway; H. B. Rosenthal	$5,000
2:23—412 West 25th St.; Kate Flannery	$500
10:20—6 East 53d St.; G. Hadden	Trifling
10:45—39 Montgomery St.; Herman Goldberg	$100
P. M.	
12:45—425 Cherry St.; Michael O'Brien	$1,000
1:00—Willis Av. and 132d St.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	$25
1:20—289 Bleecker St.; Andrew Cecilio	Trifling
1:40—141 Mulberry St.; Salvatore Janmore	Trifling
3:20—1,138 Bryant Av.; Willis Phillips	Trifling
3:30—512 East 11th St.; Sigman Meyers	$5
3:40—235 East 123d St.; owner unknown	Trifling
3:40—240 East Tenth St.; F. Herskowitz	$25
4:30—Pier 7, North River; Richard Donavan	$20
4:50—4,242 Third Av.; A. Van Buren & Co.	$10
4:45—1,696 Madison Av.; William Goldstein	Trifling
5:50—82 East 113th St.; Abraham Cooperman	Trifling
6:20—Peck Slip and South St.; Boston Excelsior Co.	Trifling
6:35—1,440 Park Av.; Harry Novack	$500
6:55—390 Madison Av.; L. Stevens	Trifling
7:45—12 Cannon St.; Morris Flamm	Trifling
8:57—18 E. 52d St.; Dr. George Lockwood	Trifling
[illegible] St.; Charles Siegel	Trifling
[illegible] St.; J. Ryan	$20

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POLICE IN BATTLE WITH GOPHER GANG

Two Shot and Several Others Injured in Fight on the West Side.

ODDS FOUR AGAINST TWENTY

Men Were Charged with Being Concerned in Robbery of Drug Store and Post Office Sub-Station.

In an early morning fight yesterday in which the opposing parties were four policemen and another citizen on the one side and between twenty and twenty-five members of what is known on the west side as the Gopher gang, two of the gang were shot and several others less seriously injured in the fight that followed an attempt to rescue Edward Kennan of 462 East Eighteenth Street from the police. The two men who were shot were, according to the police, the leaders in the attempt to rescue Kennan. They are James Arthur of 2 Newark Street, Jersey City, and Richard Shea of 25 West Thirtieth Street. Both are in the New York Hospital, the former with a bullet in his back and the latter with one in his leg.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman John W. O'Connor of the West Thirty-seventh Street station was trying the doors on his post. The door of Harry Siebenborn's drug store, at 309 Tenth Avenue, was unlocked. O'Connor went in and turned on the lights and a glance showed him that the store had been broken into and ransacked.

There is a sub-station of the Post Office in the drug store and this had been wrecked. The drawers in the desk were scattered about the floor, the stamps and all the cash in the money drawer were gone, while the store cash register was not to be found and every drawer in the place ransacked.

O'Connor called up Mr. Siebenborn and told him what had happened and then sent word to the police station for reinforcements. A son of the owner of the drug store hurried to the place, and Policemen Butler, Hoolihan and Meyer were ordered out to help O'Connor round up the thieves. Before Butler and the other policemen arrived Kennan, O'Connor says, passed the store and he stopped him and asked him some questions.

Kennan's replies did not suit the policeman and he arrested the man. About this time half a dozen other men suddenly appeared on the scene, and, leaving young Siebenborn to guard Kennan, O'Connor went out to investigate the new visitors.

Just then the three other policemen arrived. Butler took Kennan in hand, and the police started for the station house with him. Immediately the gang, which then numbered about twenty, charged. The first man to reach O'Connor was Arthur. He jumped for the policeman's throat, and, as he did so, Kennan, the prisoner, struck Butler in the jaw with his fist. The other members of the gang then began to bombard the police with bricks and rocks.

With more than twenty men against them the four policemen backed their prisoner against a wall and, drawing their revolvers, pointed them at the leaders of the gang. Kennan, about this time saw his chance, and, jerking himself away from O'Connor, started to run. Policeman Meyer overtook him and dropped him to the sidewalk with a blow from his nightstick. Arthur was battling with O'Connor, and when the policeman got the best of him he, too, tried to get away. O'Connor shouted to him to halt, and when he failed to do so fired two shots at him, one of which dropped him half a block away.

Richard Shea then attacked O'Connor, and he did not surrender until he got a bullet in his right leg. While all this was going on somebody telephoned to the station house, and as Shea fell the reserves appeared on the scene. The reserves charged into the mob, and, besides the wounded men, arrested James Mack of 515 East Twenty-seventh Street and James Russell of 510 West Twenty-eighth Street. They were locked up on a charge of interfering with the police.

The cash register stolen from the drug store was later found empty in the cellar of the house at 508 West Twenty-eighth Street. None of the Post Office loot was recovered.

SHOOTING ENDS CELEBRATION.

Mount Vernon Man Wounds Two and Tries to Kill Himself.

A Christmas celebration at the Columbus Hotel, at 301 East Third Street, Mount Vernon, ended to-day in Andrew Hansen, one of the proprietors, shooting Joseph Dinavie, his partner in the hotel business, and Morris Babuluad, the porter, after which he tried to end his own life. All three men are in the Mount Vernon Hospital in a serious condition. Hansen is the most seriously wounded, and it is believed he can live only a few hours.

The police were enjoying their Christmas dinner when word about the shooting reached the police station. Chief Foley, Lieut. Silverstein, and Patrolmen Belding, Day, and Reilly went to the hotel in a patrol wagon.

The porter and Dinavie were lying in the hallway, while Hansen, with a revolver in his hand, was trying to get out of the front door. He made for the stairway and reached his room before the policemen could stop him.

A few minutes later several shots were heard, and Hansen was found unconscious with a bullet in his throat. Clutched in his hand was a revolver with six empty shells.

It is said that Hansen had been drinking absinthe while celebrating with several friends. He first shot his partner near the heart and thn fired three shots at the porter, all of which took effect.

A policeman, in order to get into Hansen's room, had to climb a ladder to a window in his apartments.

CHRISTMAS ON THE FLEET.

American Bluejackets Entertained at French Ports.

[illegible] Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was [illegible] the sailors of the Third [illegible] United States Atlantic [illegible] festivities. They were [illegible] of the sailors of the [illegible]

CHERBOURG, [illegible] ity of Cherbourg ar[illegible] entertainment for the [illegible] kets to-day. This inclu[illegible] night parade and a [illegible] ventra being distributed [illegible]

KILLS WIFE AND SELF ON CHRISTMAS MORN

Quarrel Ends in a Tragedy as Neighbors Hear the Woman Plead Vainly for Life.

TROUBLE AFTER A DANCE

Married Only Three Months and Other Tenants Say the Husband Was Madly Jealous.

Michael Rose killed his wife of three months on Christmas morning, and then killed himself. Nobody seems to know the reason for the killings, unless it is Dr. Buell of Bellevue Hospital, where the woman died in the afternoon. He admitted last night that she had made a statement to him, but he refused to make it public.

Coroner Feinberg, who saw the woman soon after she was shot, learned nothing except that it was her husband who shot her. He explained that there was no need of taking an ante-mortem statement, as her assailant was already beyond the reach of the law.

Rose was 41 years old and was a watchman. He had lived in a first-floor apartment at 245 East Sixty-second Street, where the shooting occurred, for nearly two years. His first wife died last February, and for a time he lived alone. Then he married again, and the couple went on living in the same place.

Soon after the wedding Rose either lost his place or gave up working voluntarily. He had always been a steady worker and was not a hard drinker. He was a French Canadian, and spoke English indistinctly. In all the time he lived in the house nobody became well acquainted with him and nobody ever came to see him, except occasionally a stepson who lived in Harlem.

For the last two or three months Rose had stayed at home with his wife. The neighbors said he was jealous and didn't want to let her out of his sight. Quarrels were frequent. Although out of work Rose was not in need of money and paid the rent regularly.

On Saturday night the Roses went to a Christmas Eve dance, and after they returned they quarreled long and noisily. The disturbance stopped late, and yesterday morning Rose and his wife went out together. They came back in a short time with a turkey and a bottle of whisky. As soon as they were in the house the quarreling began again. Rose's roaring frightened the children of Mrs. Margaret Carroll, who lives on the same floor, and she pounded on the door and asked them to stop. Rose told her to mind her own business, and in a few moments began wrecking the furniture. He smashed the chairs, overturned tables, and tore down the curtains and window shades.

The uproar brought several of the other tenants to the hall, but they did not dare interfere. They heard the woman begging Rose to spare her life.

"For God's sake don't shoot," she cried. "Turn the pistol away."

Four shots were fired in quick succession and the tenants ran out into the street. Mrs. Anna Green, the janitress, opened the door with her pass-key. Rose was stretched out dead on a lounge. He had shot himself in the neck and again in the head. Mrs. Rose lay on the floor, still conscious.

"He shot me in the neck and in the left shoulder," she told Mrs. Green. "Then he shot himself. I don't know why he did it and I didn't know he had a pistol."

One of the tenants had called Policeman Frederick Schipp, and he was followed by an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital which took the woman to Bellevue. She told the policeman nothing more than she had told Mrs. Green.

The wife's name was Addie Rose, and she was 42 years old. Her first husband was James Wood, a driver, who died last Spring. Her sister, Mrs. Ella Hearon, is employed at the King's Park State Hospital, on Long Island. She said last night that she could not account for the shooting.

"I spent several days with them a few weeks ago, and they seemed to be happy together," she said. "They had some quarrels, but nothing serious. I never heard Rose accuse my sister of receiving attentions from other men, and he showed no particular signs of jealousy."

Rose's body was taken to the Morgue and that of his wife also was placed there after her death. No friends or relatives of either appeared there last night.

GAS ALONE KILLED KUTTER.

Autopsy Shows That the Young Instructor Had Not Been Assaulted.

An autopsy was performed yesterday at the Morgue by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon on the body of Howard Kutter, the young instructor in Greek and Latin, who committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas early on Saturday morning at 241 West Thirteenth Street, while his wife was visiting her parents in New Jersey.

After the autopsy Dr. O'Hanlon said he did not believe the marks of violence on Kutter had been a contributing cause to his death, but that he died solely from the effects of the gas. The police at first were inclined to the belief that on his way home Kutter had either got into an altercation with some one or had perhaps been attacked by thugs. He left behind him this hastily scribbled note:

To my mother: You labored many years, so did I. I was a coward, name Howard—You thought I did not care about Murtel or Fanny. I did.—Mary will tell you. She cares. Good by May—Mother dear.—Always—May was good to me, and in three years of trouble was my help—The marks on my face were unavoidable accident—I did not drink for many weeks.—good by May, Mother. HOWARD.

At the top of the letter he had scrawled: "Bury me in my blue suit."

Kutter was an instructor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School for three years. His body will be taken to Easton, Penn., the home of his parents, for burial.

BUFFALO HAS $200,000 FIRE.

Firemen Have Narrow Escape as the Brecker Building Walls Fall.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Fire to-day destroyed the dry goods and shoe store of J. M. Brecker & Co., Joseph White's clothing store, and Joseph Wolf's millinery shop in High Street. The loss is $200,000.

The firemen working on the front of the buildings had a narrow escape when the walls of the Brecker Building fell. Only one, Edward Snyder, was slightly hurt.

FINDS HIS BABY DEAD.

Tampa Lawyer's Little Daughter Dies In Her Sleep on Christmas Morning.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 25.—H. F. Himes, an attorney of this city went this morning to the nursery to give a present to his six months' old daughter Louise and was horrified to find her dead.

The baby appeared in good health on Christmas Eve and Mr. and Mrs. Himes were looking forward to a happy Christmas Day. Physicians declare that death resulted from natural causes.

WON'T QUIT ROOSEVELT.

Columbia Will Continue Its Relations with That Hospital, Says Dr. Lambert.

There will be no change in the relations between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Roosevelt Hospital, which has been its principal ally, on account of the new Presbyterian Hospital to be run by the Faculty of the Columbia University school of medicine. When the announcement of the change in the administration of the Presbyterian Hospital came it was believed that this would mean the ending of co-operation between Roosevelt Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the medical school, denied this last night. "We shall continue with Roosevelt just as we have been," he said, "though, of course, our relations with the new Presbyterian Hospital will be the closer. At present we have the courtesy of allowing some of our students to be in several of the wards to watch the work that is being done. We are glad to have this privilege. But under our new plans our students will actually be a part of the hospital staff. They will perform with their own hands all the minor work of a hospital, which at present they can only watch. This will bring them into first-hand contact with the patients, and will be invaluable.

"Our relations with Roosevelt Hospital have been growing less and less close of late years. At present there is only one professor of our Faculty who is connected with the hospital, though several officers of lesser rank are there. But we are grateful for what we have and shall continue to use it. It is nonsense to speak of our quitting Roosevelt, as has been done, for our connection is not close enough to warrant the use of so strong a term."

Dr. Lambert also denied the printed report to the effect that the present buildings of the College of Physicians and Surgeons would soon be sold and the Vanderbilt Clinic and Sloane Maternity Hospital moved. He pointed out that a large addition had just been made to the latter, as the result of a recent gift, and said that the present buildings would continue to be used for some time, since it was problematical when new buildings could be erected on the site recently purchased—half a city block in Amsterdam Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets.

A BEER DISTINCTION.

Importer Thinks the City of Pilsen Uses a Misleading Name.

Importers who are fighting the application made before United States Circuit Court Judge Hough by the Brewers' Association of Pilsen, Bohemia, to prohibit the use of the word "Pilsner" in describing beer brewed outside of the municipality of Pilsen, are contending that "Pilsner" beer is not sold by them exclusively as beer brewed and shipped from Pilsen, but is meant to represent beer of a certain taste and color.

Victor Neustadtl, one of the importers quoted in THE TIMES yesterday as asking why the suit had been brought against a single dealer in imported beer, in discussing the application, said:

"What I want to know is why some smaller dealers are sued, while in reality the intended action is principally directed against some of the large breweries of this city and country.

"The brewers of the City of Pilsen are contending that the word 'Pilsner' is their exclusive property, although actually it is used by other breweries all over Europe, including Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, as well as in this country.

"Ale which is brewed in Burton is called Burton ale and not Burtoner ale; stout from Dublin is called Dublin stout; and not Dublliner stout; beer that is brewed in Pilsen should be called Pilsen beer, and not Pilsner beer. This would provide the distinction which is sought by the application. Why did not the brewers of Pilsen do this years ago? They must have been aware that about fifty times as much beer is being sold in this country as Pilsner as has been imported here direct from the City of Pilsen."

BUILDS AEROPLANE FROM BIRD MODELS

Boy of 17 Uses Snapshots of Them on the Wing to Work Out a New Principle.

HIS PLANES ARE FLEXIBLE

Departing from the Accepted Rule of Aviators, He Thinks the Wings Should Not Be Rigid.

There is a new aeroplane at the Garden City Aviation Field, built on a principle representing what aeroplane constructors have hitherto sought to avoid, and manned by a crew that has never yet been in the air. It made its first appearance on the field yesterday morning, and the few veteran aviators who are making Winter quarters at Garden City, saw several things in it to marvel at. It was a windy day on the plains.

"There won't be no flights to-day," said the old hackman, who has driven so many fares to the grounds that he thinks he's something of an aeronaut himself. "Nobody would go up this morning, unless maybe it was an amateur."

The builders of the new craft are amateurs, but they showed the triumph of judgment over enthusiasm by not trying to go aloft. A few spectators got a chance to inspect the new machine, however, when it was wheeled out on the field to give its inventors an idea of how it would act on the ground in the wind.

As it came out of the shed and the first gust caught it, it could be seen immediately how it differed from any machine that had hitherto been seen. For under the stress of the half gale that was blowing its planes wavered about, now almost touching the ground on one side and then on the other, for this new type has flexible planes, like the wings of a bird. They bend and spring with no guys to hold them taut.

Other builders of aircraft have sought the utmost they could get in the way of rigidity. But in this machine the planes are supported on flexible bamboo rods, and there is nothing corresponding to a warping device or ailerons—in fact, they are not called "planes" but "wings." Futrhermore, they are not susceptible of control by the aviator in any way.

The aeroplane is the invention of 17-year-old Henri Ragot, who has been aided by his father, Louis F. Ragot, a sculptor, and his brother, Charles.

Young Ragot has been experimenting for two years with models and last March came to the principle of wing flexibility. He constructed an eight-foot model that made flights of 300 feet and more. Last February his model won a contest in the series for the Stevens Cup in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. He then withdrew it to begin a series of experiments as a basis for constructing a large machine. He studied instantaneous pictures of the flight of birds and decided that he had the right principle. A full-size machine was begun in the basement of his father's house at 141 Lexington Avenue. His father soon became interested.

The machine was completed in sections and a week ago taken to Garden City on a truck to be assembled in the hangar of the Aeronautic Society of America, of which his father is a member. It was ready yesterday and the Ragots, by this time interested and enthusiastic, assembled early for what would have been the first attempt at air-launching, if the high wind had not prevented.

Young Henri appeared in a football suit, with a head-guard and goggles as his aviation costume. Although he had never flown anything except a model, he was confident enough of his machine to be ready to start navigating the air lanes immediately.

"Either it will go up, or it won't," he said. "If it does our automatic stability principle will be proved right, and I will have no trouble. If it doesn't I will be perfectly safe on the ground." And on this basis he was ready to have the engine started and head skyward.

But they did nothing beyond wheel the machine out and break a brace in the morning. Whereupon Henri said: "We are beginning to be real aviators at last," and had the plane run back to wait for the wind to die down. Just before dark they had it out again, and this time, deciding a rise could not be risked, he started the engine and ran along the ground several stretches for a distance that amounted to about a mile. He was satisfied then, and the machine was housed, to be taken out on the first propitious day.

The term "huge bird" has become trite in describing aeroplanes, but it takes on a new significance when the Ragot machine is seen. There are two "wings," a thirty-foot wide one at the rear, where the centre of gravity and stress are calculated to be, and a twelve-foot wide one at the front. The flexible bamboo rods on which they are stretched, bend down and back again as the wind strikes them.

Ragot thinks that when he is in the air this flexibility will give automatic lateral stability. He says he has found in his models that when wind strikes one side and bends it downward, the other side is symmetrically warped, he thinks, by the pressure originating when it is forced against the stiller air on the other side. When in normal position the wings have a droop downward at each end. They can never be forced upward unless they break.

He also has a device which he thinks will give automatic longitudinal stability. This consists of a small elevating plane, hinged at the upper end under the forward "wing" of the machine and hanging at an angle of about 45 degrees when in normal position. He calls this a "girouette," or vane. As the engine starts, the theory is, this gives the aircraft an upward tilt, and it leaves the ground.

Having mounted some distance, the pressure of the air brings this vane to a horizontal position, and the machine travels on the level. To head it down, the vane is raised above the horizontal. The craft is steered to right or left by two small hinged vertical flanges under the rear "wing," which act as a drag on the side on which they are brought into play.

Ragot is modest in his claims. He says simply that the machine works perfectly in the models, and he is waiting for a chance to see if it will hold good in the air. He has patents pending on the flexible wing principle and the elevating vane.

18th CENTURY INN DOWNTOWN

Bustanoby Brothers to Open a New Restaurant in Thomas Street.

Bustanoby brothers, who own the Café des Beaux Arts, in West Fortieth Street, and the Château des Beaux Arts, at Huntington, L. I., have purchased the old Café Renel, at 8 Thomas Street, and intend to fit it up in the style of the old French taverns of the eighteenth century. The guests will sit at old oaken tables, surrounded by great casks of wine, some of which, Pierre Bustanoby said yesterday, date back to 1789. When the new place has been opened, under the name of the Cabaret des Beaux Arts, with the new hotel now being erected at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, Bustanoby brothers will have four establishments in this city under their control.

Odd Lots of Stock

We issue a booklet entitled "ODD LOTS." It outlines the advantages of trading in Odd Lots of stock, and tells how to buy and sell them.

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GIRLS' COATS and SUITS

MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES

JAPANESE and VIENNA ART WARES

It took a double page to tell the news yesterday, and a big bulletin of the facts will be printed in tomorrow's papers.

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Velvet Tailor-made & 3-piece Suits and Velvet Dresses for Women

Every garment in this important offering was created especially to meet our own exacting standard. The designs are exquisite, the workmanship of the most superior character.

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Formerly to 125.00 Reduced to 59.00
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The materials include plain or brocaded crepe meteor, chiffon, satin messaline, broadcloth, velvet and serge.

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Suits, Coats & Dresses for Misses and Small Women—a Sale

Even comparative prices do not tell the full story—only examination of the garments will reveal the full facts—the beauty of the designs, the high grade of materials and trimmings, and the phenomenal values.

100 Tailored Suits, of broadcloth, two-toned worsted, cheviot or serge; the season's newest models and colorings. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 29.50 — 18.50

Corduroy and Velvet Suits, plain tailored models in black, navy or brown; coats interlined and lined with peau de cygne to match. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 35.00 — 25.00

Coats for Misses, full length models, of broadcloth, cheviot or fancy mixtures, shawl or sailor collar of velvet. Colors: navy, black, brown; also gray and brown mixtures. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 29.50 — 19.75

Chiffon Dresses, of silk chiffon over silk, in light blue, maise, pink or white; suitable for dancing or evening wear. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. Value 25.00 — 15.00

Coats for Girls, full length, button-to-neck or notch collar models, lined throughout with all-wool flannel or check worsted; in navy, brown; also gray and brown mixtures. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Value 10.00 — 4.95

Millinery—Extraordinary reductions

Ordinarily such radical concessions do not concern millinery of the most tasteful sorts and the newest colorings and shapes.

Ready-to-wear Hats, a large assortment. Former prices 4.50 to 12.50; now 1.50 to 3.50

Untrimmed Hats, Former prices 2.75 to 8.75; now 50c to 3.50

Ready-to-wear Hats for Misses & Child'n. Former prices 1.95 to 11.95; now 85c to 3.95

BEGINNING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27th, EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

Evening Slippers for Women — Values $4, $5 & $6, at 2.85

New and perfect goods—selected from our regular stock. Represented are all the most favored materials and colorings.

Of bronze kid, glazed kid, black, white or gray suede, white, blue or pink kid or patent leather. In beaded or plain effects; also of satins or velvets in blue, pink, lavender, gold, black or white.

The models: pumps, sailor ties, straps or sandals, eclipse Cleopatra or Du Barry ties.

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At ⅓ less than regular prices

All our novelty Fur Coats, including originals and copies of imported models, together with Muffs, Scarfs and Matched Sets, are included in this remarkable offering of fine furs at a ⅓ reduction.

Long Broadtail Persian Coat, a copy of a Bechoff David model. Former price 750.00; now 500.00

Long Bisam Seal Coat, full trimmed with Adelaide chinchilla. Former price 475.00; now 315.00

Persian Coat, full trimmed with natural skunk; original Bernard model. Former price 375.00; now 250.00

Short Persian Coat, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons; original Jungman model. Former price 265.00; now 175.00

Long Erminette Coats, full trimmed with natural skunk and real ermine tail, Francis model. Former price 350.00; now 225.00

Long Erminette Coats, collar of black fox. Former price 110.00; now 75.00

Long Plain Erminette Coats, white brocade linings. Former price 75.00; now 45.00

Fur Sets, Including Muff and Neckpiece

	Former Price	Now
Natural Hudson Bay Sable	450.00;	300.00
Natural Mink (very dark)	350.00;	230.00
Natural Russian Sable	300.00;	200.00
Blended Hudson Bay Sable	275.00;	185.00
White Fox and Ermine	265.00;	175.00
Natural Fisher	200.00;	135.00
Skunk and Adelaide Chinchilla	220.00;	145.00
Karakul and Adelaide Chinchilla	145.00;	95.00
Brown Karakul	100.00;	65.00
Red Fox	65.00;	45.00
French Seal (imported)	38.00;	25.00
White Russian Hare	10.00;	7.50

Children's Sets, all that now remain are marked at a reduction of ⅓.

RASMUSSEN LIES, ASSERTS DR. COOK

Replying to the Arctic Explorer's Attack, He Says His Charges Are Devoid of Truth.

A SNUB IN THE POLAR SEAS

The Confessor Suggests That May Have Inspired a Grudge Against Him—Value of Eskimo Testimony.

Written for The New York Times by Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK.

[Dr. Frederick A. Cook sends to THE TIMES this reply to published charges made against him six weeks ago by Knud Rasmussen, the arctic explorer:]

It is difficult to understand the inconsistencies of Rasmussen on the polar question. That he doubts both Mr. Peary and myself is a privilege granted any one, but that he should jump to both sides of the fence and shout for either camp without authority or instruction or even rational consistency is, to say the least, unmanly. In his last attack he takes cover under the verbiage of two half-breed missioners, but the style and literary trickery is that of Rasmussen.

Rasmussen's reputation as an arctic sledge traveler rests upon a journey from Tassuesak to Cape York with Myle Ericksen. This proved to be a hard journey, involving weeks of frosty torture, in which Count Moltke nearly lost his life. The experience is recorded in a large volume under the title of "Greenland." This trip, which is truly a wonderful one, was but a step in my return voyage, occupying only three and one-half days, and it is covered in one sentence in ending my narrative. Yet, with but this step in the big ladder of arctic experience, Rasmussen considers himself competent to pass (judgment?) on all matters of polar travel.

One cannot help but ask the question: Why did Rasmussen first launch out into this polar controversy and defend me, later to discredit me and then to champion Peary and again later to pull down Peary? What is the point aimed at?

Rasmussen never had any reason to defend me; indeed, he had some reason to be hostile. When the yacht Bradly arrived at North Star Bay in 1907 Rasmussen came aboard. He was dressed in old greasy furs, and from him there came the stench of train oil. I say this with no special reflection, for within a few weeks my garments were no better, but to illustrate what followed.

Snubbed Rasmussen.

I took Rasmussen down to our cabin. We got chummy upon first acquaintance. I said to Bradly: "We must invite Rasmussen to dinner." Bradly said: "No. For God's sake, no! I will get seasick from the odor." To find a way out of the difficulty I asked the Captain to take Rasmussen to his mess. Rasmussen thus had good reason to take this treatment as a snub. He probably does not know to this day why he was not allowed at our table.

In 1909 Rasmussen saw relatives and friends of the Eskimo boys who had been with me, and from them he gathered information which convinced him that I had been to the pole. He has no other information now, but for reasons best known to himself he comes to an opposite opinion.

Now, let us examine Rasmussen's latest charge. He starts out by saying: "Already in 1909 there existed grave doubts as to whether Dr. Cook really had reached the pole." If this is a true statement, then Rasmussen convicts himself of a false position at the very start. For without a word of instruction from me he came out in vigorous and voluminous reports in my defense. Why did he jump into the band wagon and shout if he had doubts?

In the story which it is alleged came through two missionaries, Rasmussen puts the following phrases into the mouths of my Eskimo boys: "We traveled from Annootok with eight sledges, in company with Dr. Cook." (There were eleven sledges—false statement No. 1.) "From there to Ellesmere Land we slept only once. We slept several nights before we reached Flagler." False statement No. 2.

"Eighteen days out our companions left us." The last companions left us thirty-two days out. False statement No. 3.

"The nineteenth day we changed our course westward." To have done so would have necessitated crossing the impossible snow-free mountains of Heiberg Island. False statement No. 4.

"We stopped at open water near land." If so, the returning Eskimos would have reported it. The nearest water to land was at the big lead 100 miles off, where land was but a blue haze on the horizon. False statement No. 5.

False Statements, He Says.

Every one of these first statements would have been found to be false by putting a few questions to the older men of the supporting party. In what follows it is not so easy to meet the mistaken charges, but here the missionary lie would have been proved. Did they try to do so? No! There were a half dozen men about who could affirm or deny these alleged statements of the boys. Is it right to attack a man's honor without even taking the trouble to find out if they understood correctly? Franka is accessible to contradict these statements. Even Mr. Peary's statements contradict these assertions.

The Eskimo believes in a flat earth; he cannot conceive a map of the polar regions based upon a globe. To him such a map is a mystery. If you tell him that the earth is a globe, that there are people along the equator who stand out like men with feet nailed to the wall, they doubt your sanity; and when you tell them that about the south pole people stand on feet with heads downward into space they call you crazy.

For this reason they cannot understand a map of the mid-polar basin, where all meridians meet. They are good map-makers of familiar hunting ground, of small areas capable of a flat earth map, but of an area embracing thousands of square miles unknown to them and based on a convex surface the thing is absolutely beyond them.

Now we leave the land and go north. The last land sinks under the horizon. The Eskimo out of sight of land becomes panic-stricken and talks of deserting. Fortunately Nature sometimes favors arctic explorers. The native has lost his sense of direction. On the polar sea there are few days indeed when seeming land clouds, mirages or other signs of land do not deceive the eye.

Thus, no sooner had we lost Heiberg Land than signs of land appeared to the west. To me these were generally illusive signs, but the boys were young, and I encouraged their belief in a nearness to land at all times to keep up their courage. But, on March 30 we did see land, as stated by the boys; only, instead of Ringues Land it was the new land. They believed themselves going west, encircling land. I encouraged that belief to keep up their courage. In the regions beyond the same tactics were followed.

They Saw Mirages.

We continued to see land clouds and mirages, and dull blue land lines along the west, and I encouraged them to think we were near land—otherwise they would have turned back. I know that the boys always thought themselves near land; the long drive over the hopeless desert of moving ice could not be forced otherwise than by Eskimo help when I was alone. It is rather strange that both Mr. Peary and Rasmussen should use this as a card against me, when both must know the necessity for encouraging such belief. All of the arguments of not being out of sight of land are based on this artificial belief in a nearness to land.

We camped on the pack for seven months. Seldom were we two days on the same ice field. The Eskimo boys kept a careful watch of the moons, even during the nightless Summer days. A series of questions along this line might have given some tangible results to either prove or disprove our story, but no one seems to have asked the questions. No fair effort has been made to prove my case—only questions to heap dishonor upon me seem to have been put.

The meanest slur which Rasmussen throws is that of cheating the boys. They were promised a knife and a gun. They were paid before we started. Therefore Rasmussen's charge is as false as the whole fabric of his mission weaving, but instead of keeping to my promise, I gave them many more things and instructed Mr. Whitney to turn over all my belongings to them when he left. It is therefore in the power of Whitney to say whether I cheated the Eskimos or not. And if Rasmussen is wrong on this baseless charge, can he be believed in anything else?

Now let us examine the capacity of the two missionaries under whose cloak Rasmussen hides in this charge.

The good people of Denmark subscribed a large fund to Christianize this most northern Eskimo tribe. In August of 1908 the steamer Godthaab arrived with the mission equipment aboard. Two half-breed Eskimo Christians were aboard. They spoke Eskimo perfectly, as they thought, and came with the laudable purpose of preaching God's Word.

There were houses to be built and there was much work to be done in a short time. Native help was scarce, and no one but Rasmussen and the two missionaries understood the language. Capt. Schorby of the ship was in command to unload and do the construction work. He had counted on the Church interpreters to help him, but he soon found them of little use in practical work.

Good at the Sign Language.

The savage Eskimo, however, is good at sign language, and Capt. Schorby is a student of human nature. In a few days he had a little army of wild people at work to build the houses and make all comfortable. He talked to them in Danish. They answered in Eskimo. Not a word was understood on either side, but the work went on with intelligence and dispatch. When all was completed, the church was opened, the missionaries preached and performed a service in Eskimo for two hours. The natives with wide-open eyes and blank amazement sat until the service was over, and then they came to Capt. Schorby and said: "What is it all about? We have not understood one word."

With the same people Capt. Schorby had unloaded his ship, made caches, and built two houses. He could speak no Eskimo, but Capt. Schorby's working orders had been understood in Danish—a tongue not heard before. The missionaries claiming to speak the native tongue could not make themselves understood. Yet these same missionaries are credited with sufficient intelligence to cross-question the Eskimo boys about something which they themselves do not understand. Thus they will blot clean misionary paper with black lies paid for by the good people of Denmark to preach Christianity.

Now, let us turn to Mr. Peary's case. A similar report has been sent to discredit him.

During all of last Winter Rasmussen traveled through Denmark on a lecture tour, and in his discourse he vigorously defended Peary. For years Rasmussen has heaped all kinds of abuse on Peary, most of it not fit to print. Why now, when the public is excited, did Rasmussen distribute Peary bouquets? Again, if his hypocrisy is shown here, why does he a few months later try to defame Peary? There is something irrational about Rasmussen's public utterances.

I can foretell what Rasmussen now aims to spring on Peary. When Mr. Peary reported seeing land far out in the polar sea, which he called Crocker Land, he had with him Cobloovah and Egingwah. Both these Eskimos repeatedly told me that no such land existed. They probably have told the same to Rasmussen. I have preferred to believe that Mr. Peary's eyes were better than those of the Eskimo, and I believe so still. Among explorers such brotherly dictates are important. To attack a man's honor on the imperfectly understood here "say so" of a wild man is to leave the sting of dishonor on one's self.

Again, Mr. Rasmussen's next move is to put a set of leading questions to Mr. Peary's polar companions. Those who know Indians (and Eskimos are Indians) have many times discovered that a wild man will always answer to suit the inquisitor. It will be a very simple matter to say to the Eskimos: "After Bartlett turned back, did you not go west parallel to the land?" To which the Eskimos would say, "Yes." And, going further, they would show how he came back to his old trail without going north at all.

But does the answer to this or any other system of leading questions prove Mr. Peary a fraud? With all of his unfairness to me, I will take Mr. Peary's word in preference to that of either Rasmussen or the Eskimos. It is so easy to attack a man's honor at long range, but when Rasmussen has done some real arctic work he will meet enemies who will give him equally bitter medicine.

The only rational explanation for Rasmussen's irrational course is to credit him with an ambition to get into the limelight. For he first jumps without invitation on to the Cook band wagon; when the music stops, he joins the rebound of the shouting press; then out of a job, he runs to the Peary band wagon; again, when the music stops, he joins the noisy anti-Peary knockers. I hope the outcome has given him the publicity which he has aimed for. But need an explorer stoop to the depths of a literary muck-raker to get public attention?

FREDERICK A. COOK.

QUIET CHRISTMAS FOR POPE.

Pontiff Sees His Sisters and His Niece and Receives Royal Messages.

ROME, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day passed off tranquilly at the Vatican, where Pius X., after pontificating at early mass before specially invited guests, spent the morning quietly in his private apartments, with his sisters and his niece. Later he saw some of his household and the Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, who wished to renew their greetings, but all of the audiences were of a private character.

His Holiness received messages and greetings from sovereigns, heads of states, high ecclesiastics and prominent laymen from all over the world. He personally read each of these, and will himself reply to many of them.

At court there were no official receptions, but the presents of the King and Queen to their respective households were distributed, and the family of their Majesties, now comprising four children, had a tree, over which the joy was as great as in any humble home in the kingdom.

BARK SHANKS AFIRE.

Vessel Reported Burning Near Rosario and Probably Total Loss.

ROSARIO, Dec. 25.—The British bark Shanks, from Philadelphia Aug. 19 via Buenos Ayres, is burning, and will probably be a total loss. No cargo was aboard the Shanks when the fire broke out.

The Shanks was formerly the Italian bark Affezione. She was of 1,034 tons and was built at Chiavari in 1884.

AMERICANS TO ADVISE CHINA.

Four to Displace Japanese Agricultural Experts Employed by Government

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—Four Americans are to be engaged as agricultural advisers by the Chinese Government, and will replace Japanese experts now employed, according to advices received from the Orient.

A dispatch printed in a Chinese newspaper says the Japanese are being discharged wherever possible, with the announced intention of filling their places with Americans.

Japanese consider that the resignation of Tang Shao Yi from the Chinese Government will be a blow to the American financial syndicates working in Pking.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Beginning To-morrow, Tuesday, December 27th, We Will Inaugurate Our

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Involving Our Entire Winter Stock
At Decided Reductions in Prices

Tailored and Semi-tailored Suits

Included are the late importations from Drecoll, Paquin, Poiret, Bernard and other celebrated Parisian designers, together with an excellent selection of our own clever adaptations of new foreign models—*at $29.50 to $210.* Formerly sold for $65 to $350.

Gowns

Exclusive imported creations and copies—*at $35 to $300.* Formerly sold for $65 to $600.

Evening Wraps and Coats

The most recent foreign designs, including fur-trimmed models—*at $50 to $250.* Formerly sold for $115 to $500.

Street, Carriage and Motor Coats

The newest effects and materials—*at $25 to $75.* Formerly sold for $48 to $135.

Fur Coats

In every fashionable style and length, including many late imported models.

Caracul and Persian Lamb Coats, both plain and trimmed effects—*at $150 to $500.* Formerly sold for $250 to $950.

Hudson Seal Coats—*at $135 to $550.* Formerly sold for $250 to $950.

Also

Fur Sets in all the most desirable Furs—*at $65 to $850.* Formerly sold for $100 to $1,500.

Millinery

Late imported models—*at $25.* Formerly sold for $50 to $125.

All of our original models and adaptations—*at $15.* Formerly sold for $25 to $50.

Tailored Hats for morning and street wear—*at $8.50.* Formerly sold for $18 to $25.

It is important to note that every article in our stock is *new* and practically *unhandled.*

B. Altman & Co.

AS ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY, WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES TO-MORROW, TUESDAY:

WOMEN'S LINGERIE DRESSES
$45.00, 58.00, 68.00 & 75.00

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS
$15.00, 24.00, 30.00 & 35.00

COLORED DRESS SILKS AT $1.38 PER YARD
ARRANGED IN DRESS LENGTHS

COLORED DRESS GOODS AT 75c. & $1.00 PER YARD
ARRANGED IN DRESS LENGTHS

COLORED DRESS LINENS AT 45c. & 55c. PER YARD

WHITE CROSS-BAR AND STRIPED MUSLIN
AT 24c. PER YARD

WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SLIPPERS $3.75 PER PAIR

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Sts.

Decided Reductions Tuesday

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Girls' Winter Coats
Of English mixed tweeds and navy blue cheviot. 4 to 14 years. Heretofore $14.50 — 6.75

Girls' Chinchilla Coats
Full length button-to-neck model, in gray or navy; wool lined. 4 to 14 years. Heretofore $15.00 — 8.50

Girls' Dressy Coats
Of cheviot, broadcloth or zibeline, silk or wool lined. 6 to 16 years. Heretofore $18.50 — 11.50

Misses' and Girls' Velour Coats
Full length button-to-neck model, of seal velour, satin lined. 6 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 16.75

Misses' Black Broadcloth Coats
Plain tailored or sailor collar model; satin lined, interlined. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Velour Coats
Full length model of seal velour; brocaded silk lined. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — 25.00

Misses' Pony Fur Coats
Full length, of light-weight pony skins, brocaded lining. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $59.50 — 35.00

WILL CLOSE OUT TUESDAY

85 Misses' Tailored Suits
Of imported cheviot, basket cloth, wide wale diagonal and broadcloth; dressy trimmed or plain tailored models. 14 to 20 years.
18.50
Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00.

52 Velvet and Corduroy Suits
Misses' tailored suits; highest class models; one or two of a kind, of imported corduroy or velveteen. 14 to 20 years.
29.50
Heretofore $45.00 to $59.50.

Misses' Dresses

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of silk eolienne, serge and chiffon Panama. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $24.50 to $34.50 — 12.50

Misses' Evening Dresses
Of silk chiffon in all evening shades, also pompadour chiffon over silk; 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — 17.50

Small Children's Coats

Corduroy Coats
Russian model, of corduroy, in white, tan, brown, gray or navy. 1 to 5 years. Heretofore $5.75 — 2.85

Imported Vicuna Coats
Double breasted, of navy and brown vicuna, wool lined. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 5.50

Imported Chinchilla Coats
In gray or navy, double-breasted; wool or Venetian lined. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore $12.50 — 7.50

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Sailor Suits
Of imported all-wool fabrics. 5 to 10 years. Heretofore $6.75 to $7.50 — 4.50

Boys' All-Wool Suits
Extra Knickerbockers, Norfolk or double-breasted, of all wool fabrics. 8 to 17 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 5.50

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Of chinchilla, also Scotch tweed, wool lining. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $9.75 — 6.95

Boys' Long Overcoats
Convertible collar model of imported all-wool tweed; wool lined. 8 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.75 — 9.75

Young Men's Clothing

Young Men's Suits
Of all-wool fabrics in all the newest colorings. 31 to 40 chest. Heretofore $15.75 — 11.50

Young Men's Overcoats
Convertible collar model of imported fabrics. 31 to 40 chest. Heretofore $23.50 — 13.50

Women's Coats

Black Broadcloth Coats
Full length models, of imported black broadcloth; silk lined and interlined. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Fur Collar Broadcloth Coats
Of black broadcloth, quilted satin lined, Persian or skunk opossum collar. Heretofore $45.00 — 28.50

Satin Evening Coats
Copies of imported models in black and evening shades; also broadcloth models. Heretofore $49.50 — 29.50

WILL CLOSE OUT TUESDAY

95 Women's Dresses
Of Crepe de Chine, Eolienne, Broadcloth, Serge, and Henrietta. Heretofore $29.50 to $34.50 — 13.50

67 Women's Dresses
Of Cashmere de Sole, Voile or Crepe over silk, Velveteen or Corduroy. Heretofore $34.50 to $45.00 — 18.50

85 Women's Tailored Suits
Of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Serge and Zibeline Cloth; coats silk lined and interlined. Heretofore $49.50 — 18.50

56 Velvet and Corduroy Suits
Of imported Velveteen or Corduroy in black and colors. Heretofore $49.50 — 28.50

NONE SENT ON APPROVAL

INTEGRITY OF A. A. U. COMMITTEE ASSAILED

Double Winner in Novice Class, Disgruntled at Having to Return Prize, Writes Insulting Letters.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union which is the clearing house for the good of clean sport in this district, and the butt for all the malevolence of malefactors—athletic crooks and others—who have up to within the last few months been getting away with objectionable practices, now has part of its duties taken up answering letters written to it by P. J. Hynes, who was recently disciplined by the committee for breaking that phase of the novice rule, which precludes the possibility of an athlete again competing in that class, who has won a prize.

The chairman of the committee, Terence Farley, admits that the letters he has received from Hynes are insulting and venomous, and has expressed the wish that there was some law on the athletic books which would enable him, or the committee to inflict severe punishment. The Chairman insists that he and his colleagues are at least entitled to respect. The committee serves without compensation of any sort, and it is a matter of general opinion that no matter what they might do to adjudicate for the good of amateurism adverse comment is sure to ensue.

"We have stood for all sorts of abuse," continued Mr. Farley, "but when it happens that my integrity, or that of my fellow committeemen is questioned, matters have about reached the limit."

The first letter from Hynes reads as follows, being addressed to Mr. Farley, ac Chairman:

"On Monday evening, Dec. 5, 1910, I surrendered a novice prize I received from the Twenty-second Regiment A. A. As the prevailing opinion of the disposition of these returned prizes is that they are sold to the manufacturers, or else are used to adorn the homes of the Registration Committee, I would like very much if you would furnish me with the details of my case, such as the name and address of the reciprocant of the above mentioned prize. I am particularly concerned in this matter, and it is only just that I should have the desired information.

"The justice of the Registration Committee is above reproach, except where the Irish American A. C. is affected, as in the case of R. Egan, for instance. The committee's activity in regard to novices is commendable, and its members deserve congratulations, even though the real dishonest star athletes are pursuing the nimble dollar unmolested. The novices in most cases are members of the smaller organizations, which makes them easy prey to hold before the public as an example of the committee's great work in purifying amateur athletics."

In answer to the above, Mr. Farley wrote the following:

"The Registration Committee considers your communication to its Chairman, insulting. If you are able to substantiate your assertions you will be given an opportunity to do so at its next meeting, of which you will receive due notice."

This in turn called forth the following response:

"Your communication at hand; also note that you consider my letter insulting. In reply would say I consider the method of procedure of Dec. 5 equal to highway robbery. I have not been officially notified of my appointment as prosecuting attorney to the Registration Committee, therefore will make no effort to substantiate any assertions. Furthermore, if you will read my former letter you will note that I state 'the prevailing opinion.'

"The secrecy with which the committee performs its work would excite suspicion in anybody. Why do you evade answering my request. Kindly furnish me with the name and address of the reciprocant of the prize I am concerned in, and relieve any suspicions I may harbor."

The next meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow, at which time the case of Hynes in relation to the abovementioned letters will be considered. The committee has received notice from Jim McIntee, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, who has been running as an unattached athlete for a year past, that he will in future represent the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Through having played in a game with unregistered men, the basket ball team of the Orange Athletic Club, composed of Frank Trembley, George Schroeder, Henry Shorter, Ed Austin, and E. P. Patten, was suspended.

The committee insists that the sanction for the next games to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was obtained under the claim that the permit was for the regimental association proper. Announcement is made, however, that the sports will be held by B and K, two of the companies, and the Registration Committee will demand that the regular fee of $10 be paid, or there will be no games held, at least under its sanction.

MOHEGANS WIN TWICE.

Y. M. H. A. Quintet Defeats Astoria and Greenville Basket Ball Teams.

The Mohegans of the Young Men's Hebrew Association played two games of basket ball yesterday afternoon at the association gymnasium, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and won both. The first game was against the Senecas of Astoria, L. I., and resulted in a victory for the Mohegans by the score of 38 to 24. It was the first defeat suffered by the Senecas this season. The score at the end of the first half was 23 to 9 in favor of the Mohegans. In the second half the visitors played as strong a game as the home team, but were unable to overcome the heavy handicap. Brissel was the star performer, with twelve field goals and two goals from the foul line. Dunwoodie was the star performer for the Astoria team. The line-up:

Mohegans.	Position.	Senecas.
Abby	Left Forward	McNamara, Cramer
Brissel	Right Forward	Dunwoodie
Glasel	Centre	Maher
Raven	Left Forward	Schaefer
Taub	Right Guard	Ryan, Naughton

Field Goals—Brissel, 14; Abby, 4; Glasel, 2; Dunwoodie, 4; Cramer, 2; Schaefer, 2; Maher, 1; Ryan, 1; Naughton, 1. Foul Goals—Brissel, 2; Dunwoodie, 2. Referee—T. Healy, N. Y. A. C. Umpire—A. Greenbaum, Y. M. H. A. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

The second game was against the St. Paul Separates of Greenville, N. J., and resulted in a walkover for the Mohegans. The score at the end of the first half was 44 to 4, and at the end of the game 82 to 14. Brissel threw 14 field goals and Abby threw 10. Welsh did the best work for the visitors. The line-up:

Mohegans.	Position.	St. Paul S.
Abby	Left forward	Whalen
Brissel	Right forward	Welsh
Glasel	Centre	Masterson
Rosenfeld, Raven.	Left guard	McLaughlin
Taub	Right guard	McCabe

Field goals—Brissel, 14; Abby, 10; Glasel, 7; Taub, 3; Rosenfeld, 3; Raven, 2; Welsh, 4; Masterson, 1; McCabe, 1; McLaughlin, 1. Referee—T. Healy. Umpire—A. Greenbaum. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

STADIUM FOR BERLIN.

German Metropolis Making Great Strides in Athletic Sports.

Jim Lightbody, who is best remembered by followers of athletics in this vicinity as one of the most consistent performers in America in middle-distance running, and who has represented the United States in Olympic meets successfully since 1904, is now engaged in business in Berlin, Germany. In a recent letter to James E. Sullivan he is enthusiastic over the great strides the Germans are making in track and field sports, and says that a big corporation has purchased a piece of ground in the centre of the city and is working on plans for the building of a stadium, which is to be permanent. This new project has nothing to do with the Olympic stadium, which is planned for Grunewald, the woods west of Berlin.

Lightbody says that Berlin is in need of a few good tracks and football grounds. Next year another new track and two football fields will be added to what are now in use, so that prospects are bright for the furtherance of athletics. Competitively, Lightbody has been more than holding his own with the Germans in their respective handicap and scratch meets, and is said to be fully up to that form when, in the St. Louis Olympic championships in 1904, he won the 800 meters in 1:58, the 1,500 meters in 4:05 2-5, and the 3,200 meters steeplechase in [illegible] In Athens in 1906 he accounted [illegible] in 4:12.

WILL DISCUSS ATHLETICS.

Annual Meeting of Intercollegiate A. A. to be Held This Week.

College athletic representatives will meet this week to discuss the proposed control of intercollegiate contests. The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association which will take place in New York promises a lively session at which official opinions will be expressed regarding the new football rules. There are forty-two active members including Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, West Point, and others of almost equal importance. The prominent non-members are Yale, Princeton, Annapolis, Cornell and Michigan.

While the discussion of new football rules will form the most important feature of the sessions it is not probable that any great changes in the playing rules will be considered. In the main the new rules were fairly satisfactory the past Fall, that is they worked in a manner indicating that they needed only one change or two to make them a good deal more satisfactory. What few changes are needed are needed badly, but they can be made without disturbing the main body of the code or the general nature of the game.

Two points on which it is felt that changes could be made to the decided improvement of the game are the forward pass and the four period scheme. Careful students of football, actuated solely by a desire to improve the game and who have no axes to grind, can be found who are as strong for the total abolishment of the forward pass as ever. This hybrid feature of football was undoubtedly one of the plays that helped to make football such a hodge-podge this year. It is haphazard play at the best, and one in which the element of skill is entirely too microscopic as compared with the element of luck. An occasional self-constituted authority comes to its defense with reasons which are not convincing, declaring that most of those who are opposed to the forward pass, are so opposed because of selfish reasons.

As to that, the same reason might be advanced to account for being in favor of the forward pass. The fact is, it is nothing more than a boomerang, hit or miss play, and without virtue save as a freakish spectacular appeal; its retention militates against what would be more spectacular and a great deal more productive of skill as well as in keeping with real football, namely, passing other than the forward kind. Kicking and rushing furnish sufficient ways to advance the ball, and passing across the field, superior in every way as an expression of skill to the alien trick of throwing the ball forward, won't flourish so long as the latter football fungus exists.

The four-period plan unquestionably broke up and slowed up football games to a great extent. From the spectator's point of view there was nothing that so tended to make the game tame. It was hard for any team to get into its full swing, knowing all the time that an interruption was close at hand. The scheme was a damper on attack and a beacon of hope for the weaker offense. Trainers and players of big teams in proper physical condition expressed themselves as preferring an uninterrupted half.

If it is considered advisable that some teams have a short rest in the middle of a half the rule could be optional Football legislation would be much easier were all teams of the calibre of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Brown, and that class. The trouble is they aren't, and what these can stand some can't stand. But nobody can deny that the big battle this Fall would have been more exciting and more conducive to superiority, reaping the reward to which it was entitled, had not the game been broken up into periods too short to allow the better eleven to realize on its full strength.

WILL SHOW POMERANIANS.

Exhibition of Puffballs at Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 10.

The inaugural exhibition of Pomeranians will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, Jan. 10. The show marks the first benching under the auspices of the American Pomeranian Club, which has maintained a conservative organization for ten years. Thus far its efforts have been devoted to the perfecting and development of the little dogs that have won such high favor in recent years.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the benching a one-day affair. This may be changed, however, as the entry list promises to be unusually large, so that the judges would be unduly taxed were they compelled to scan all of the frisky Poms in a few hours. The show has aroused much interest. Furthermore, Mrs. L. C. Dyer of Pontafon, North Wales, England, who is well known abroad as a competent judge of the breed, is coming to this city especially for this occasion to act as judge.

With the object of establishing the show as an annual fixture the prize list has been made attractive. There will be sixty-six classes altogether, and more than eighty specials. There will be prize money awarded in all classes, so that in this respect the list will surpass any of the other specialty shows that are attracting such merited attention.

The committee in charge of the show includes Mrs. Frank Smyth, the President; Miss Anna Sands, President of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America; Mrs. Hartly Williamson, Mrs. William C. Wiedersein, Mrs. Reginald F. Mayhew, and Miss Hydon.

FOR SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York and Philadelphia to Decide Supremacy at Marquette Oval.

Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, will be the scene this afternoon of the inter-State championship soccer game with the pick of the representives of the New York State League and the Pennsylvania Association as the principals. The game will be called at 3 P. M. It is the concensus of opinion among devotees of the game that probably no game, not excepting that between New York and the Pilgrims of England in 1909, has ever excited the interest as is evidenced over to-day's contest.

To-day's game marks the first that New York has engaged in, of an inter-State nature, and great care has been taken in the selection of the Empire State team. It will be captained by H. Hynd of the Critchley F. C. As a partner he will have his clubmate, Walter Poll. Other players for the locals will be Haughie of the Arcadia Thistles at goal, McCullough of the Clan McDonalds, Porter of the Hollywood Inn, McWilliams of Bronx United, and others of equal playing power, among whom are in the forward line Van De Weghe of Columbia Oval, Hastie and Peters of the McDonalds, King of the Brooklyn Celtics, and McQueen of the McDuffs.

Pennsylvania has made several changes in the original lineup, but will be represented by the following men: F. Howell, goal; Peacock and Taylor, fullbacks; Richardson and Tilley, halfbacks; Bentley, Brown, McNicholl, Cairns and Andrews forwards. After the game a banquet will be tendered to both teams by the New York State League.

Notes of the Golfers.

The latest graduate from the caddie ranks to secure a position as professional is Johnny Dowling, who will succeed Alec Finley at the Scarsdale Golf Club. Dowling learned to drive and put at the Nassau Country Club, where he acted in the capacity of head caddie all last season. Although scarcely more than a boy, he is capable of reeling off a score at Nassau almost any time in the low seventies, so that Scarsdale will at last have a "pro" who can play.

Charles W. Evans, Jr., the Chicago golfer generally regarded as the leading amateur exponent of the game in this country at the present time, has been made an honorary member of the Edgewater Golf Club, where he has always played. The winning of the open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association by Evans last Summer caused widespread comment the country over, and it was chiefly in recognition of this fact that the Edgewater club took action as stated.

REYNOLDS TAKES INVITATION RUN

Irish-American Athlete Leads Field of Thirty-two in Mott Haven Event.

J. Reynolds, the Irish-American A. C. athlete who recently won the Yonkers Marathon, finished first in a field of thirty-two starters in yesterday's invitation cross-country run, under the auspices of the Mott Haven A. C. The course covered a distance of almost four miles, starting and ending at the Mott Haven clubhouse, 138th Street and Third Avenue. R. Scheringer of the Mott Haven A. C. led the pack for the first two miles, and then fell behind, finishing in sixteenth position. W. Wilson of the Hudson Guild then took up the pace, and led until within a half mile of the finish, when Reynolds, who had been following the leaders closely from the start, went to the front and held the position to the finish. All thirty-two starters went the full distance. The first fifteen finished in the order named:

J. Reynolds, Irish-American A. C.; J. J. O'Connor, Morris A. A.; H. C. Barker, Morris A. A.; S. Aggan, Morris A. A.; T. Freeman, Mott Haven A. C.; W. Wilson, Hudson Guild; O. Sheepshead, Mott Haven A. C.; C. Rossinico; Liguria A. C.; E. Erickson, Irish-American A. C.; S. Ost, Morris A. A.; T. Nerendorfer, New York A. C.; S. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A.; J. Carpenter, unattached; R. Scheringer, Mott Haven A. C., and J. Munter, Hudson Guild.

MASTERSON LEADS RUNNERS.

Thirty-five Athletes Compete in Morningside A. A. Event.

Frank Masterson of the Mohawk A. C. yesterday captured the weekly event of the Morningside A. C. The celebration of Christmas did not materially affect the presence of the athletes, as thirty-five harriers faced the starter in the run.

C. McCann, a youngster of the Morningside organization, who has every indication of a coming champion, started out to set the pace, and was successful for more than three miles, but after this point the distance began to tell on him, and he dropped back into fourth place, where he finished. Masterson and W. Meyer of the Univa Sportiva hung back in the background until the last mile was reached, and then went out in a final sprint which the remainder of the pack were unable to stand, and in a nip and tuck battle for the tape Masterson proved best, and won by three yards. The event was well contested by the entire field, and witnessed by a large crowd all along the course. Masterson's time for the course was 19:58. The order of finish follows:

F. Masterson, Mohawk A. C.; W. Meyer, Univa Sportiva; T. McGah, Mohawk A. C.; C. McCann, Morningside A. C.; W. F. Tepper, West End A. A.; Joe Kearns, unattached; Jack O'Neill, Morningside A. C.; J. Olsen, West End A. A.; W. Rawn, Xavier A. A.; P. Dunn, unattached; J. Marcus, Clinton High School; F. Crosby, unattached; C. Levy, Deerfoot A. C.; M. Summer, Sheridan A. C.; L. Nathan, Irish-American A. C.; J. Moore, Morningside A. C.; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.; J. Brown, Xavier A. A.; Tom Ward, White Star A. C., and C. Roemelle, unattached.

Will Discuss Care of Magneto.

Roger B. Whitman, author of "Motor Car Principles," will lecture at the opening of a new term of the Automobile School of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to the public and will be held in the auditorium. Mr. Whitman's subject will be "The Principles and Care of the Magneto."

ICE YACHTING BEGINS.

Race for Commodore's Cup To-day on Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The opening race of the season of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It will be an open event for third and fourth-class yachts, and the prize will be a silver trophy donated by Commodore Grant, in addition to the perpetual Challenge Cup pennant. The distance will be fifteen miles over the regular triangular club course. The ice is about twelve inches thick and in splendid condition.

When Henry N. Supp, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, gives the gun signal these yachts will start: Tyro, Daisy, Silver Heels, Atalanta, Wizard, Kittie, Edna M., and Eagle. The Imp, the holder of the championship pennant of America, will be out sailing, but will not be in the race, as Capt. Charles Burd will hold her in readiness for the championship events, to be sailed some time early in January. She will defend the pennant against the South River and Pleasure Bay Clubs.

Hundreds of skaters and sail skaters were on the river this afternoon, many coming here by trains and trolleys. The sail skaters have about three and a half miles straightaway course starting here and going as far as the Oceanic Bridge. A large number of the smaller yachts, known as the mosquito fleet, were out to-day.

VOLLMECKE BEATS LIEBGOLD.

Pastime A. C. Pedestrians Outclass Field at Morris A. A. Walk.

A. Vollmecke of the Pastime Athletic Club, after walking a neck-and-neck race with his rival clubmate, S. Liebgold, established a new record for the five-mile course of the Morris Athletic Association yesterday, negotiating the distance in 40:19. The old mark of 40:20, held by T. Neuendorfer of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, has stood for some time, and required the best walkers in the metropolitan district to lower the mark.

About fifteen men faced the starter, and at the word the Pastime pair set out on the pace, which carried the field at a fairly good galt. They managed to hold the leaders at bay for nearly half of the distance, but after this point they were forced to give ground, and the Pastime pedestrians settled down to a dual competition and were abreast for the entire distance. It looked as though it might be a dead heat from the way the pair neared the finish, but in the last ten yards Vollmecke drew away from Liebgold by a very slight margin and carried off the honors by a few inches.

The rest of the field was completely outclassed and was far behind Vollmecke and Liebgold, as the third man, F. Ruggles of the Morris Athletic Association, was 1 minute and 41 seconds in the rear when the former crossed the line. The order of finish:

A. Vollmecke, Pastime A. C.; S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C.; F. Ruggles, Morris A. A.; W. Berner, Morris A. A.; I. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A.; T. Reebe, Bon Ton A. A.; H. Davis, unattached; E. Shields, Sherman A. C.; T. Goff, Morris A. A.

Standing of Billiard Players.

New York players in the three-cushion tournament under the auspices of the National Billiard Association are now tied with three other teams for second place in the championship race, for which Brooklyn leads. The matches recently played in Doyle's Billiard Academy, through victories by Blair and Garfunkle, sent the local players into a tie for second place, and dropped the Quaker City experts to a like position. The standing of all the teams to date is as follows: Brooklyn won 9, lost 6; New York, 10, 8; Chicago, 10, 8; Kansas City, 10, 8; Philadelphia, 10, 8; St. Louis, 8, 10; Pittsburg, 8, 10, and Boston, 7, 14.

The next games in the tournament to be seen here will be: New York vs. Pittsburg, Jan. 5, 6, and 7; New York vs. Chicago, Jan. 9, 10, and 11; New York vs. St. Louis, Jan. 12, 13, and 14, and New York vs. Kansas City, Jan. 16, 17, and 18. During the ensuing week the amateur pool tournament will be in progress at Doyle's Academy in West Forty-second Street.

ONLY ONE BIG BOUT DURING THE WEEK

Three Clubs Will Keep Doors Closed—Mantell vs. Sullivan at the National.

The coming week will be rather quiet in local boxing circles, as some of the clubs have decided to wait until after the holidays before booking any big bouts, but there are a few bouts on the various cards, which will be of considerable interest to New York followers of the squared circle game. The regular weekly meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club will not be held to-night, and both the Fairmont Athletic Club and Empire Athletic Club will remain closed all week. All these clubs are planning for big cards after the holidays.

The most important bout on this week's calendar in New York is down for Friday night at the National Sporting Club. The principals will be Frank Mantell, who has recently scored victories over Jim Smith and Sailor Burke before local clubs, and Jack Twin Sullivan of Boston. Mantell has been coming fast during the past two years, and is now regarded as a top notcher in the middleweight division, being one of the strongest contenders for the title, which has been vacant since the death of Stanley Ketchel. Sullivan is an old-timer at the game, and formerly ranked with the best of his class, but he has long since passed the stage of real ring usefulness.

Matchmaker Billy Neumann of the Long Acre Athletic Association has arranged a programme of seven boxing bouts and one wrestling match for Thursday night's meeting at the Twenty-ninth Street Club. The seven bouts call for fifty-two rounds of boxing—three ten-round bouts, three of six rounds, and one of four rounds. The long bouts will bring together Young Brown of Brooklyn vs. Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia, Eddie King of Jersey City vs. Callick, the Fighting Barber, and Battling Brooks of West New York vs. Young Griffo of Hoboken. Prof. Mundy will meet Young Pappas in the wrestling match. The usual Saturday night amateur show will be held at the Long Acre Club.

In matching Jimmy Howard, the Chicago welterweight, and "Ted" Nelson, champion welter of Australia, Manager Buckley of the Sharkey Club has secured a good bout for his club. They will meet for ten rounds at the Sharkey entertainment on Wednesday night. Nelson has never been defeated in this country, and in his last match he gave Billy West a bad beating. Howard has a splendid record, and a few nights ago turned the tables on Connie Schmidt, who had a decision over him. Howard is training at the Sharkey Club, and both he and Nelson are in fine shape. There will be four more bouts in addition to the top liner.

The Olympic A. C. will stage a benefit show next Thursday night in which many stars are scheduled to appear. Willie Lewis and the Dixie Kid are carded to go ten rounds in the main event, and several other noted performers, including Joe Jeanette, are to box. Jeanette will oppose the best man who can be found to meet him.

The Bedford A. C. of Brooklyn, will hold its regular meeting Friday night. Irish Paddy and Todo Moran will be the principals in the main bout, scheduled to go ten rounds. Peter O'Brien and Joe Fox will furnish the six-round semi-final, and there will be three four-round preliminaries.

The St. Paul's Guild will hold a stag at Columbus Hall, 124 West Sixtieth Street, Friday night, at which Tommy Murphy, Jimmie Howard, Charlie Harvey, Johnny Marto, Paddy Sullivan, Jack Goodman, Joe Jeanette, Battling Hurley, and Knockout Brown are scheduled to appear.

New Yorkers will have a chance to see several star bouts during January. Digger Stanley, the bantamweight champion of England, is now on his way to this country for a match with Frankie Burns, whom many hold as America's bantam champion, at the National Sporting Club during January. Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, has also been engaged for a bout before the same club next month, and the management is now looking for a first-class lightweight to oppose Attell. Packy McFarland will appear in two bouts at the Fairmont A. C. during January, the first against Jack Goodman and the other against Tommy Murphy. Murphy will meet Knockout Brown before the Empire A. C. about Jan. 15.

ANOTHER BASEBALL WAR.

Barrows Reported to be Planning Attack on Major Leagues.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Four major leagues will be in operation in 1912. This is the conviction of the members of the National Commission, who meet here Jan. 4 to elect officers and to hear reports from secret agents who have been canvassing the situation in the American Association and the Eastern League. Both organizations are preparing to put up reclassification fights which promises to disrupt organized baseball. They will insist on the same drafting privileges as the major leagues, and if their demands are not met will become "outlaws." The agreement under which these leagues are operating with the major leagues expires Oct. 1. Then the struggle will come.

The defeat of Pat Powers, President of the Eastern League, was a body blow for organized baseball. He was a stanch friend of the present order, and would have counseled compromise and peace. Barrows, the present incumbent, is unfriendly to Ban Johnson and will go in for war. The majors will turn down the A. A.'s demand for reclassification.

President Herrman hears that the new Western Major League will consist of Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Pittsburg. The Eastern will substitute Syracuse instead of Montreal to make a more compact circuit. The first defensive step of the majors is to sign their men to long-term contracts and to pile up an immense fund to use to squelch the rebellion which is surely coming next Winter.

Good Bout at Brighton Beach A. C.

One of the best bouts of the week will take place Thursday night at the Brooklyn Beach A. C., Brooklyn, when Charley Griffin, the Australian champion, will meet Young Ahearn, the clever Brooklyn lightweight, in a ten-round go. The winner of this battle will be matched to meet Packey McFarland next month, so that both boys will fight at top-speed from start to finish. Ahearn has yet to suffer defeat. He gave Battling Hurley a hard fight a few weeks ago. Griffin recently returned to the game after a long rest, and handed sturdy Willie Beecher an artistic trimming.

Merry Christmas!

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....80 Broadway
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....150 Michigan Ave.
LONDON.....17 Fleet St., E. C.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1910.

THE CASE OF SENATOR LORIMER.

We trust that when the United States Senate reassembles the case of Mr. LORIMER of Illinois will be thoroughly discussed and that no hasty action will be taken on the report of the majority of the sub-committee, which finds that the election of Mr. LORIMER was not tainted, or at least not enough tainted to warrant his exclusion from the Senate.

The actual occurrence of corruption in connection with Mr. LORIMER'S election is to be inferred from the fact that four members of the Legislature who voted for him alleged that they were paid to do so. These four votes, if withheld, would not have caused the defeat of Mr. LORIMER. But there are three other witnesses of whom it is testified that they bribed the four above referred to. The question of difference between the Senators who think that Mr. LORIMER'S election is not fatally tainted and the minority member, who thinks that it was so tainted, arises over these three votes. Mr. FRAZIER, the minority Senator, holds, as we understand him, that the votes of the alleged bribers were as unclean as the votes of the confessed bribed. Of course, the majority do not credit the statements of the bribed, while Mr. FRAZIER does credit them. It is a nice point, and ought not to be taken as settled by the opinion of the majority of the sub-committee. It should be laid before the full Senate, and, after ample opportunity to consider the testimony taken by the sub-committee, should be frankly and effectively discussed.

It is reported that Mr. LORIMER is anxious that a decision should be reached without delay, and that it should be in accordance with the finding of the sub-committee. That would not be the best for his reputation, if he be, as he insists he is, innocent in the matter. Still more emphatically it would not be best for the Senate. That body has a pretty wide discretion in matters of this sort, and a corresponding responsibility. It is the judge not only of the election and returns, but of the qualifications of its members. Where a member is shown to have received votes which the men casting them allege were purchased votes, it does not seem that the requirements of justice and decency are satisfied by the finding simply that these votes were not needed to secure the election. It appears plain that the Senate might properly ask Mr. LORIMER affirmatively to clear himself of all profit from, connection with, or knowledge of bribery confessed to have been in his interest. The theory put forward in his behalf that one of the confessed bribers made his confession for the purpose of extorting money from Mr. LORIMER is an extraordinary one. It is not impossible that it may be correct, but it imposes a dreadful tax on one's credulity.

In brief, the whole case is so far out of the usual range of experience that it would be extremely foolish for the Senate to treat it in any but the most careful and thorough manner, and especially to assume the appearance of covering it up. We do not see how Mr. LORIMER can fail to take that view, or how the Senate, if he does fail to take it, should pay the slightest regard to his wishes.

DR. SCHECHTER'S DISCOVERY.

Whatever may be the interpretation finally reached of the ancient manuscript discovered by the erudite President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and described in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, the document itself is of the greatest interest. Whether the two Messiahs to which it refers can be referred to one person, the founder of the sect of Sadducees, and "Belial" be the name for Hellenistic persecutions, or whether one of the Messiahs was JOHN the Baptist, the second Jesus, and "Belial" PAUL the Apostle, what seems beyond doubt is that we have a "human document" originating in the latter half of the first century and treating of the actual currents of belief and hope, the actual conditions of religious organizations at a time nearer the time of the work and life of JESUS than any other yet disclosed.

This comes, therefore, nearer to throwing the light of contemporaneous testimony on a series of events that has profoundly influenced the course of human history for nearly two thousand years, but has been wrapped in curious uncertainty and mystery. We know, whether we accept the general Christian view of JESUS or not, that to the society in which He moved, to the great body of men and women to whom any knowledge of Him came during or soon after His career, He must have been as one of themselves and have been judged by current standards and prevailing beliefs. The fragmentary manuscript of Dr. SCHECHTER appears to contain expression of the views of a religious leader, addressed to his followers, relating directly to these. It is presented by the learned Doctor with characteristic moderation and candor, while Dr. MARGOLIOUTH, custodian of Hebrew manuscripts in the British Museum, finds in it more explicit personal reference to the events of the time. In any case we should say the discovery would be accepted with the keenest interest by all students of the period and the subject to which it relates.

A BUILDING SITE NEEDED.

A man who endows, or helps to endow, an academy of the fine arts accomplishes as much for the benefit of his fellow-men as one who founds a hospital, a scientific school, a temple of the drama, a spacious hall for concerts of pure music, or a library. Our Academy of Design does not need an endowment, but it needs help for the purchase of a site to erect a suitable building for its exhibitions, which shall be, in itself, a work of art, well placed. The generosity and public spirit of citizens of New York, we think, will be exercised to help the Academy in this matter.

Painters and sculptors are rarely men of wealth. Nearly all who pursue the fine arts as a vocation win great pecuniary rewards. The Academicians have accumulated a handsome building fund. They can build their own house. They need a site for it. The need being explained to the residents of this city, which will be greatly improved by the erection of such a building, it does not seem likely that it will not be quickly met.

SAVE OUR PARKS.

No park on Manhattan Island has been preserved as a park without vigilance. Public opinion has frequently to be aroused to save parks from encroachment or demolition. Attempts have been made to convert Central Park into a site for an industrial exhibition, to transform it into a parade ground, to stud it with public buildings. All would have succeeded without the vigorous opposition of the press and public.

The latest attempt to secure the western end of Bryant Park for a building site is no more admirable than previous efforts to invade parks. Authorities differ as to whether 30 or 70 feet of the park would be occupied by the proposed art gallery, but that does not matter. However small a space might be taken at first, more would be demanded in time. A precedent would be established under which the use, for generally worthy purposes, though not park purposes, of other parks would be demanded. The park despoiler is ubiquitous, ingenious, untiring. Save our parks. We have too few of them.

ELEVATED RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Prof. BEMIS'S argument regarding the extension of the elevated railway franchise and structure is sure of a sympathetic reception by all those "obsessed with the idea of the city beautiful," all those who dislike corporations in general and New York's transit corporations in particular, and others too numerous to mention, including ourselves. We yield to none in dislike of the noisy, ugly structure, and we recognize the force of the arguments which the Professor put so strongly. We admit the strength of the argument and give it a sympathetic reception, but we do not see our way to go the entire length of the Professor's contention that the franchise should be refused because of the considerations which the Professor advances.

For, after all, this is a practical world, and even elevated railways have their uses. In the central section of the central borough of the metropolis of America they will never be less than detestable. But the suggestion is not to admit the iron stilts to Manhattan, nor to remove them. It is to allow them in localities which want them, and to make the provision of transit privileges to those outlying districts part of the consideration for helping Manhattan to more subways. Whatever the defects of the proposal, and they are obvious to whoever will see them, this seems to us a consideration which also is obvious to those disposed to look at all sides of the question. And it seems to us to come pretty close to the heart of the matter.

Will not even the Professor admit that in the successive stages of city growth there may be eras suited only to one or the other structure, and that each should have the one adapted to it? Nothing is more certain than that subways were impossible at the time the existing elevated roads were built. They helped us to the subways, for the city without the elevated could hardly have reached the dimensions of financing the Subway, or even of needing the Subway. They were ruinous to some sections when they were built, and are objectionable now, but they performed an inestimable service, and in time will pass away, leaving their fruits behind them. The service they did for Manhattan they can do for the Bronx, and Queens, and those parts of Brooklyn which cannot hope for subways, if it is permitted to suggest to that bustling burg that it cannot have subways everywhere. There seems to be no doubt what the Bronx and Queens want. The Professor's argument is even less convincing to the Bronxites than to those who accept it on the theory of beautifying the city in every manner, even if it break the bank and ruin the taxpayers.

We are in practical agreement with the Professor in his suggestion that the franchise should be bargained about prudently, even though we do not attach equal weight to the reasons by which he supports his position. It seems to irritate him that "monopoly profits" should be made. There are those who will attach as much weight to the service by which the profits are made as to the mere making of them or their dimensions. The figures of the profits are no larger than the benefit to the city through the quick, convenient, and cheap carriage of 450,000,000 or more passengers each year. There can be no doubt what that half billion of passengers would think about allowing profits to be made by carrying them. These are not aesthetic considerations, and they do not decrease the homeliness and racket of the elevated structures. But the two arguments are entitled to be balanced, and the decision ought to be made on the considerations most affecting the daily life of the greatest number. The benefits to them and to the city together would so far surpass the benefits to the corporation, even as the Professor states them, that the city would remain debtor.

This is nothing against making as good a bargain for the city as possible, consistent with making a bargain. If the consideration can be enlarged, or the term shortened, or if any arrangement can be made for removing the elevated roads hereafter by a process of amortizing the cost, and perhaps substituting subways when their cost may have been earned, why, so much the better. But these or similar considerations should not be allowed to obscure the main point, which is to provide transit relief.

THE SURVEY'S POSITION.

Speaking of the amended Federal bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation, The Survey of Dec. 24 says:

> THE NEW YORK TIMES, which took issue with the criticisms made of the foundation by the editor of The Survey last Spring, would seem to hold, in an editorial published the past week, that The Survey's suggestions have been met by these amendments. The Survey must reserve to its own columns at some future date any expression of its editorial judgment as to whether or not they meet the positions which it has taken "not in alarm nor in disparagement, but in sober consideration of the great responsibilities to be intrusted by the Government and by the founder to the incorporators and Trustees of the foundation."

We expressly disclaim responsibility for or knowledge of the mental processes of The Survey. Its expressed purposes are eminently fair. We hardly need to remind The Survey and other intelligent critics that they, also, have a certain responsibility in the treatment of this subject as well as the Government and the incorporators and Trustees of the proposed foundation. It would be acting contrary to the public interest of this and of future generations to treat captiously a benefaction involving scores of millions of dollars, proffered again in a spirit of the utmost frankness and consideration for the views of those who objected to the method of its disposition as originally planned. If prejudice exists apart from the merits of the benefaction, it is the bounden duty of The Survey to defend its merits against the possible effects of prejudice.

SAVING FOR THE CITIES.

How much money is being saved in the budgets of the cities of the United States? For administrative purposes the budget of this city is $621,000 more than the budget of last year, which was $6,200,000 in excess of the budget of the preceding year. From 1903 to 1910, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research, the yearly increases had ranged all the way from $3,600,000 to $8,000,000. The reduction of the increment for next year to $621,000 is quite creditable. Moreover, the Bureau is confident that the slighter increment in expense will represent a greater increase in service and efficiency than accrued during each of the seven years of extravagance.

That is a splendid testimonial from a body constituted to find as much fault as is justifiable with the city's methods of doing business. Mayor GAYNOR and the members of his administration of reform ought to be congratulated.

No doubt the processes of retrenchment of expenditures here are being imitated in other American cities. Will Mr. BRYCE, who brought a formidable indictment against municipal government in the United States, live to see its complete reform?

"Ars longa, vita brevis," sighed HIPPOCRATES. "The lyfe so short, the craft so long to lerne," echoed CHAUCER. "Art is long and life is fleeting," LONGFELLOW sang, while GOETHE thus stated the case: "Art is long, life short; judgment difficult, opportunity transient." The length of their art troubles some of our artists less than the difficulty of judgment. They have not been making the best of their transient opportunities. The members of the Academy of Design learned a year ago that encroachment on New York park land was impossible. With the prodigious length of art in mind, and the shortness of life, they should have made better progress toward securing a building site within the year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Citizens Who Deserve Commendation.

In the general satisfaction over the fact that two child-stealers have at last been captured and convicted, there is a tendency, not, indeed, to overpraise the combined skill and courage with which Deputy Commissioner FLYNN and the men under him accomplished what has never been done before, but to forget that the parents of these boys have played a remarkable part in the episode and at the peril of their lives have made possible the success achieved.

It took nothing less than heroism for the members of the Longo and Rizzo families to assist the police as they have done. They could have been easily pardoned, if, putting the safety of little GIUSEPPE and MICHAEL above all other considerations, they had treated with the kidnappers and paid the money demanded for their return. It would not have been unpardonable if, after doing this, they had followed the long-established custom of the class to which they belong, and, stolidly denying any dealings with the Black Hand, had professed complete ignorance as to why, how, or by whom the children were taken and returned. Their excuse would have been the assumption, fully warranted by the experience of many neighbors, that the police could neither recover stolen children nor protect from bomb or dagger any selected victim of blackmail who invoked the assistance of the law. The terrible danger of such "betrayal" has been proved again and again, and it is little wonder that most of the honest Italians have preferred to suffer in silence rather than ignore threats of a deadly revenge almost sure to be carried out.

This excuse has now been removed. Hereafter the man who pays and says nothing will be the voluntary, not the compelled, accomplice of the brigands. As for the latter, their long immunity is over, and when they hear the sentences to be pronounced to-morrow upon the Rappa woman and the Pattenza man they will know that the docility which they have exploited so ruthlessly is at an end. This is on the theory, of course, that what Commissioner FLYNN has so well begun he will effectively end by seeing to it that the Longo and Rizzo families do not suffer for being good citizens and risking so much to bring criminals to justice.

Responsibility Put on the Teachers.

In the opinion of the editor of The Medical Record, the widespread and apparently increasing condemnation of the study of Latin and Greek as comparatively if not absolutely useless has for warrant nothing more than the fact that, as taught, it is only the exceptional student that gets from these languages the advantage which real knowledge of them confers upon its possessor. There is undoubtedly something, and even much, of truth in this theory.

Only too often, especially in the United States, has the so-called reading of the classic authors been little more than a dull and sterile investigation of the grammatical relation between the words they used. Upon this dreadful task large fractions of from four to seven years have been used up by innumerable boys and not a few girls, not one of whom was freed from slavery to the dictionary, and not more than one in ten acquired from colossal labor a realizing sense of the fact that the masters of Greek and Latin wrote with other objects than that of illustrating conjugations, declensions, and the ramification of "roots." When whole hours were, or are, devoted to a lesson of a dozen lines, of course the passage lost and loses every trace of human interest, to say nothing of poetical, dramatic, or historical content.

Things are better now in some of the American colleges, but few indeed are the students who learn to read Latin or Greek with the facility which alone makes the reading either pleasant or profitable, and as for those who become able to write or speak them with accuracy and some approach to elegance, it would be a wild exaggeration to say that their number is small. It is nothing more than microscopic. Whether the "dead languages" are as well worth learning as those that are alive is a question which could be more intelligently debated if the former were more often really learned. The wonder is that under the old-fashioned teaching, with its absurd banishment of "ponies" and its insane magnification of grammar and dictionary, anybody got anything at all out of them. The fact that almost everybody did get at least a little light on his mother tongue does more than hint that the classics, when properly exploited, have many and high utilities.

Gamblers Turn Reformers.

Nevada's gamblers, reduced to inactivity, and presumably to shabbiness and hunger, by the laws passed a year ago suppressing the public practice of their art, have decided that their misery will be the happier, or at least be made the more easily tolerable, if they have company in it.

Consequently they have announced that if not allowed to resume business they will devote themselves to a campaign against free and easy divorce, confident that by stirring up the moral sense of the State they can soon reduce to their own sad condition the lawyers who now live high on the fees paid by migrant husbands and wives, and also rob Reno and the other "colonized" towns of their best source of revenue.

The threat is serious—if the gamblers possess the influence they claim—for their argument that people really keen on virtue would not stop gambling and let a worse scandal go on is sound enough. The chances are, however, that any efforts along these lines will fall of their purpose—that instead of recalling the banished evil they will exile its rival or at least reduce it to unprofitable decency. And how will that help the gamblers, except by giving them a little of that very poor thing, revenge?

Congressman Tawney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to note that although his term of service is so near completion, Congressman Tawney continues to take such an active interest in public affairs and to give the country the benefit of his long experience. We cannot be too grateful therefor, and he will be thankfully remembered when Hobson and company have gone to oblivion. It required courage and the highest type of patriotism to perform the duties Mr. Tawney assumed, and it is to be hoped proper appreciation will be shown of his manly position and the exhibition of backbone, now, alas, so rare in our public men.

E. T. W.

New York, Dec. 24, 1910.

English Election News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant me space to record my thanks to your valuable journal for the succinct, comprehensive, and scholarly manner in which the news of the general election in Great Britain has been put before your readers? It has been a boon to subjects of King George V. resident where THE NEW YORK TIMES sends forth its news rays to have every morning so clear and impartial a description, and day by day a leader or subleader dealing with the question. Your subleader, "Anglo-Saxons," is excellent mental pabulum, and should be appreciated.

A BRITISHER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

Dr. Cook's Ship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you notice anything significant in the fact that Dr. Cook came on a steamer named after a man who never told a lie?

New York, Dec. 24, 1910.

A Proverb for Dr. Cook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Dr. Cook's return to New York: "An honest confession is good for the pole." Selah!

J. A. M.

Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1910.

RAILWAY RATES.

The Request for Increases as Viewed from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of the United States already enjoy a freight and passenger service better by far than that furnished by any public or private ownership in any country in the world. I have traveled in both hemispheres and know whereof I speak. Not only is the service better, but so far as my personal experience goes the people of the United States secure it at a cheaper rate than any other nation. This statement is the result of personal observation in North and South America and Europe. To produce that service the railways of the United States pay more for labor, almost twice as much as the railways of any other country. To this already enhanced price of labor they have been asked to add an increased wage, and this they have granted. In return for this service and for these additional charges upon them the railways ask to be allowed to charge a price for the only product they have to sell, transportation, which will recoup them for higher prices paid for labor and material, will enable them to pay a decent return upon capital invested and will permit them to lay aside a surplus sufficient to provide for necessary improvements and inevitable depreciation. What is there wrong in this request?

Is it not the same argument every manufacturer in the United States has used in the past year when his customer has asked him to explain the reason for the rise in price of his product? The officials at the head of the leading railways of our country are men of probity and honor; their word is taken without question in every other avenue of life, and so I believe their statements in this rate controversy. They tell us that their roads have reached their limit of endurance under present conditions; that the increase in price of everything they use and the multiplying demands upon them by an increasingly complex civilization make one of two things inevitable, an increase in their charges or a decrease in their efficiency.

I believe them. Efficiency means advancement; standing still means going backward. Our country cannot go forward if we hobble our transportation lines. The two countries on the Continent of Europe which compete most with the United States are Germany and France. Each of these countries uses its railways, both State owned and private, to help develop the country instead of the contrary. A manufacturer in this country exporting his goods to a foreign competing market can secure a rate almost 50 per cent. lower than the local rate to the port, and this over both State and privately owned railways.

But why need we look further than the next door neighbor of the United States to see the force of this argument. In Canada the usefulness of the railway is recognized and its rights respected. My information may be stale, for I have been away some months, but I understand that during this year the Canadian Pacific Railway has spent about $3,000,000 on its Windsor Street station and $1,000,000 on the Place Viger Station in Montreal, made extensive improvements all along its lines, increased its common dividend, and carried something like $13,000,000 to surplus. And I am told the other Canadian railways fared as well proportionately.

In Montreal the Harbor Commission, by reason of the railway prosperity appropriated some $6,000,000 for betterment of wharves and terminal facilities. Everywhere in Canada business in all lines is in a solidly prosperous condition. The recent trade reports published here show that Germany has increased her exports to Canada in the last six months over 45 per cent.

Other countries are not suffering from depression like the United States. In France every steel mill is filled with business, the price of steel is the highest in years, and general trade is in excellent condition, and this despite floods, a wet Summer, and poor crops. In Germany all the people are at work, and business is normal, despite the wet season and partial crop failure. The price of steel is a good index, and it is higher here than for quite a few years. Why is business lagging in the United States and facing a worse year in 1911? Simply because the biggest single purchasing power in the business world, the railways, is denied the opportunity to secure funds for this purpose. If they cannot get the money, they cannot spend it. If you deny them the right to charge a reasonable price for transportation you destroy their credit at the same time, for no one will buy their securities except at a ruinous price. When railways stop buying business drops; when they are prosperous, so are other lines. Personally I would rather have a full order book and increased freight rates than an empty one and stationary rates.

One-sided development is as harmful to a community as it is to an individual. If you expect the community to prosper you must grant all an equal opportunity to develop. The opposite course has been tried in some European countries in times past, but the radical dislocation of conditions which resulted showed them their error.

Will the United States fail to profit by their experience?

E. G. MINER.

Vice President and General Manager of the Pfaudler Company.

Schwetzingen, Baden, Germany, Dec. 1, 1910.

Lip Reading.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched with interest the merry war going on in your columns over speech reading. As a lip-reader I will enlist in the fight.

At the outset let me explain what it is to speak "naturally." It is one's accustomed way of speaking. To speak "normally" is to give full and correct formation of sound to each word in the language.

Many things prevent normal speech—a close-fitting face veil, a cigar in the mouth, the function of laughter, the function of eating, a hurried mood of mind, a malformation of lips, tongue, or teeth.

The technique of reading the lips is to understand the normal formation of sounds in rapid succession, as seen by the eye, the brain at once interpreting what is seen.

Hence the easiest lips to read are those whose natural speech is (fortunately) normal also.

(Miss) L. M. BEMIS,
Teacher of Phonetics and Visible Speech.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

Two Governors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The morning dispatches report discontent in Ohio because Gov. Harmon refuses to interfere in the Senatorial contest, holding it the province of the Legislature to select. His position is perfectly correct. The same dispatches report discontent in New Jersey because Gov.-elect Wilson insists on interfering in the Senatorial election. His position is also correct, but it is curious, is it not?

The exhibition of backbone in both cases is heartening, and strengthens the hopes of lovers of good and clean government.

E. T. W.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

The Classics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some anonymous person has had the kindness to send me clippings from the Sunday's issue of your esteemed journal containing extracts from and an editorial article on Prof. Stevenson's article in the Popular Science Monthly about the Classics, and this anonymous friend writes on the margin, "What have you to say now?"

I only wish to quote Schiller: "Es liebt die Welt das Strahlende zu schwaerzen und des Erhabne in den Staub zu ziehn." (The world loves to blacken that which is brilliant and to draw down in the dust that which is sublime.)

A. ROSE.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

A "Chain-Letter."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has your attention been called to a "chain-letter," now in circulation, purporting to be for the benefit of a children's hospital in Australia? I understand that this has been investigated, and that no such party is to be found at the Philadelphia address given (the starting point of the "chain"), nor is there such a hospital in Australia.

ANTI-CHAIN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1910.

GREENWICH HAS WATER NOW.

Heavy Rainstorm Breaks Drought—Pumping Still Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 25.—Greenwich had yesterday the Christmas present of a heavy rainstorm and is no longer in danger of a water famine. Pumping, however, contiues at Converse Lake and will be kept up for a month, if necessary. A fifteen thousand dollar plant has been set up by the Greenwich Water Company, which will pump water at the rate of three million gallons a day into the Rockwood Lake reservoir. The Converse water proves to be as good if not better than the regular brand.

Unused wells are also being opened and tested and used for drinking purposes. William Rockefeller and Percy Rockefeller, whose homes are on high ground, are again getting water, after having been deprived of it for a longer period than their neighbors at the lower levels.

The company officials urge people to be saving, as the reservoirs do not yet show any effect of the pumping, which began on Tuesday. There is no water pressure at the fire hydrants, and fire alarms are answered solely by two chemical engines. On Saturday a large garage at Rosemary Hall was saved from entire destruction and to-day a house boat near the Indian Harbor Yacht Club was saved by these machines.

Records show that it is 40 years since there has been such a drought in Greenwich, and in the 28 years of the Greenwich Water Company's existence it has never failed to supply the town.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—An inch and a half of rain, which fell yesterday and early to-day, is believed to have effectually routed the drought, which has menaced the water supply of half a dozen cities in New England. For many hours the rain fell heavily, and to-day the village reservoirs have been rising rapidly from the torrential flow of their supply streams.

Farmers, who have been hauling water in barrels from long distances for their cattle, and manufacturers, who have seen their plants put on short time or forced out of commission entirely through lack of water power, hailed the rain with joy. In many pulpits to-day special thanksgiving was offered for the breaking of the drought, and the rain was referred to as a Christmas gift to New England.

ADVERTISING OF DENTISTS.

Believes In an Honest Publicity of Work and Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has practiced dentistry for upward of ten years I respectfully ask your indulgence in considering the topic of "advertising of dentists" presented from the practitioner's point of view.

At the very outset I am confronted by the ticklish question—for me a silly one—of ethics. I am not a member of any dental society, largely because of this "ethics" question, nor have I ever advertised, for these reasons: That mutual admiration societies never do anybody any good, and that a self-glorification by means of public advertisements as employed to-day deservedly brings down upon the man so advertising the epithet of "fake." Professional ethics of our present day never tend to help a physician or dentist to provide for his family as he must insist they should be provided for; and the usual "ad" in papers and elsewhere proves to be misleading and dishonest in most instances.

I do not know whether you remember the M. D. who invented a very useful instrument in eye work, but because of ethics did not protect his invention by a patent; he died in great poverty, leaving a family whom ethics did not deem it necessary to support in even a meagre manner, because ethics all over the world had derived invaluable benefits from the use of that instrument and a pile of "very hard cash" in the bargain.

So long as the practicing of medicine or dentistry or law makes it a mooted question whether it is a business or a profession, just so long will the question of ethics in the pursuit of the so-called professions remain largely one of honesty in business methods. The long suit in any man's career is always and exclusively honesty. Ethics should and will be leveled down to the more sane plane of common sense and business sense of any other legitimate enterprise. A dentist, therefore, should advertise.

But how? Naturally, the honest man shrinks from buying columns of newspapers and walls of houses to make them roar out aloud as many deceptive statements or lies as the space will permit. Another who by study or luck has discovered some new or better method is mindful of the reputation earned by the "fakers" and refuses to be classed among them when he would employ the usual means of gaining publicity. This very fear of being classed with the fake advertisers prevents most honest physicians and dentists from putting their own light where it could be seen. Various other means of advertising are employed by them, but they reach not any more people than the small circle of an every-day practice; and this is not "publicity."

By keeping in mind constantly that a self-overrating is dishonest, hence a bad policy, an M. D. or D. D. S. should find the right of way of putting before a large public, in the daily papers, just what he can do best and at what prices. This mode would serve him well and better the public health; and it is to be preferred to the would-be honor or ethics of a profession that yields to most of its members less than $1,000 net per annum. There is no happiness but what is deserved happiness, and no unhappiness but what is deserved also; and none among the M. D.'s and D. D. S.'s suffers more than for the sin of omission to put his light high enough to be perceived by all.

Whether this light is a mere reflex or a genuine light of wholesome usefulness must remain a self-addressed question to one's own honesty. Too large is the number of every-day reflectors, (mechanical machines of reproduction,) and they should remain such; or else individualize in originality, and thus generate a light worthy to behold and beneficent of influence. But of original individuals there are too few, as that they should suffer from ill-deserved obscurity because bottomed, capped, and wrapped up by the delusion and illusion of ethics. The old ethical standards are passing; and why should they not? Is our future bankrupt?

V. v. U., A. B., D. D. S.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

Italian Fraternal Societies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the actions taken by some Italian and American citizens in order to aid in barring crime, I would ask permission to state that in my opinion the most efficient step the public could make for the attainment of such an end would be the forbidding of secret societies, most of which style themselves as fraternal societies. In my judgment the existence of such societies offers the greatest opportunity for the plotting of crime. In the Italian colony there are many societies of the kind, low and high. The low ones are made up generally of laborers and poor people, and some of these probably have to do with assassination, bomb throwing, blackmailing, and kidnapping. But in the high ones, which are made up mostly of business men, the more evolutionized form of crime is taken up, viz., the conspiracy aiming at the killing of competition, which is attained mainly by slander and collective boycott. The result is that to an Italian of culture who for his sustenance has to depend mostly on the Italian colony, it is almost impossible to earn a living or to advance in his profession if he does not will to be associated with some one or several of these "fraternal societies."

It is plain to everybody that a secret society may be the surest form of combination for crime or conspiracy, and much would be done for the good of every really honest citizen if they were abolished.

Dr. A. MARCHISIO.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

For a New Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time to begin talking about a third political party? The people are ready for it. One cannot think without contempt of the Republican Party, which bitterly resented corruption being cast out from it. And one cannot feel much confidence in the Democrats, who have always shown talent for making mistakes, and will probably not revise the tariff thoroughly when they have the power. The people demand a tariff as low as possible, they demand that their interests shall be considered, and that private interests shall be subordinate. A National Party, can we have it?

A. W. GOULD.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

BID TEARFUL ADIEUS TO FLOATING CHURCH

Gray-Haired Parishioners On the Quaint Old Craft Hear the Farewell Service.

ENDS 66 YEARS' CAREER

Becomes an Amphibious Institution on the Shore of Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island.

The Floating Church of Our Savior, a craft unique among the ecclesiastical structures of the world, brought its career in New York harbor to a close yesterday with a farewell service at midday. For sixty-six years and six months it has provided a spiritual home for wanderers of the sea. It will end its days on the sands of Mariner Harbor, Staten Island, as an amphibious parish church, for it will be a floating church at high tide and a stranded church when the waters run low.

The congregation that filled the strange edifice on Christmas Day bade it farewell tearfully. Many of the gray-haired worshippers had been baptized, confirmed, and married in the church on the waters. Whole families who had been christened from the strange font, consisting of a ship's capstan, crowned with a broad cockle-shell, were represented. There were many dressed in black, to mourn departed ones over whom the last Christian rites had been performed there. Now, as the church rocked on the incoming swells that broke into Market Slip from the East River, many of them sobbed with the weight of old memories.

It was in April, 1844, that a group of young men formed a society with the long name of "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York." The same year the first Floating Church was built, and anchored off Pike Street. In 1869 this was destroyed by fire, and the present structure was built. Out of it, as from a nest egg, has grown the present plant of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, embracing among its features a hotel, a bank, a shipping bureau, a steam yacht, a North River station at Houston and West Streets, and a Battery station at 1 State Street. The Institute cares for 50,000 men and boys in a year, and is planning to erect at Coenties Slip and South Street a twelve-story building, to cost $500,000, which will be the wonder of the world, so far as seamen are concerned.

Almost all of this expansion has come to pass within the fifteen years' service of the present Superintendent, the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, who, as Chaplain of the institute, celebrated the farewell Christmas Communion. In his sermon he told briefly of the fight which had gone on under his Captaincy for bettering port conditions and of the causes which had led to the present step.

"For many years we have been trying to obtain a better location for this church," he said. "No other place is obtainable, and the present location has become impossible. It is, therefore, after the most careful consideration that the Bishop, the Standing Committee, and the Board of Trustees have determined to present it, as a Christmas gift, to a mission of the church which sorely needs it—All Saints' Parish, at Mariner Harbor, Staten Island."

Before New Year's Day a fleet of tugs will convey the Floating Church across the harbor, where it will be taken in charge by the Rev. Dr. A. D. Mix for the work of All Saints' Church.

After the service members of the congregation drifted about the interior of the old church looking at the many memorials of sailors drowned at sea, sea Captains, and men who never came home, affixed to the walls. These will be taken down.

Until the new building is erected the congregation of the Floating Church will worship at the Church of the Holy Comforter, at West and Houston Streets, which is a part of the plant of the Seamen's Church Institute.

PREACHES MODESTY IN GIVING

Dr. Reisner Says Rockefeller Gift to University Could Be Better Employed.

"Presents I Like" was the topic chosen by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, for his sermon last night. He referred to the recent gift of $10,000,000 made by John D. Rockefeller to Chicago University, saying that a like sum used to aid frontier churches or sane city mission work would do twice as much good.

"Some men do not know how to give money," he said, "and if they could get away from the pride-building adulators that surround them and be simple human beings among the masses again they would better know how to use their vast fortunes. Carnegie's best gifts are those offered for libraries, and this purpose was born of his own poverty, when he could not get books to read. When John S. Huyler paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars and would not permit his name to be used, God and man knew he was honestly seeking to serve humanity.

"The rich get no more joy out of giving a million, and often not as much, as the widow who gives her mite. One tencent toy starts an angel chorus from the throat of a healthy boy in a poor man's home that a million-dollar gift could not bring to many a mansion. One true man may so touch a life that his influence may count for the benefit of the world far more than the $400,000,000 given by Rockefeller and Carnegie."

GAYLY OWNS TO VOTE-BUYING

Jesting Democrat Explains $20 Item—Indignant Republican Retorts.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—In a supplementary report regarding its work of examining statements of political expenditures filed with the Secretary of State, the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections states that after scrutinizing the County Committee reports for both parties, it ascertains that for the Republican party 1,780 sub-committee statements should have been filed, while the number filed to date is 1,274. For the Democratic party there should be 2,104; the number actually filed is 998. Those yet to be filed are, Republican, 506; Democratic, 1,100.

The number of facetious statements on file this year, it says, is very small. One of the most interesting is the following, filed by Charles B. Hall, representing the Democratic party in the town of Rushford, Allegany County. In accounting for an expenditure of $20, he says:

"Will gladly say it was spent to buy votes with, as you will see by the Democratic gain. Out of 276 votes cast, there is only about fifty straight Democratic; we made a gain of sixty-seven for Governor and member of Assembly. Also using my own rigs, three different days, delivering printed matter and lecturing. This is the result of the $20."

After the treasurer of a Republican committee in one of the rural counties had been notified that his statement needed correction, he sent to the office of Secretary of State a supplemental statement accompanied by a letter which read:

"Wish you would file this with my statement; they seem to think I must have been buying votes with this amount, but if the d——d association would look at the returns from this county they ought to be convinced to the contrary."

MISS FARRAR TALKS OF HER NEWEST ROLE

In Love with "Koenigskinder" and the Goose Maid She Sings in It.

SHE CRIES OVER TWO ACTS

And Likes the Live Geese—Chats of the Future of a Singer and What's to be Done After Forty.

The ebullient Geraldine Farrar had scarcely had time to reach the seclusion of her gray dressing room in the Metropolitan Opera House before the reporter came knocking at the door. Miss Farrar had been rehearsing "Königskinder" for two hours and she was dressed in the quaint, ragged gown which adorns the Goose Maid.

The reporter had reached her dressing room via the stage and the stage was still set with that German forest in the Summer which is so completely realized by the scene painter in the first act of Humperdinck's newest work. The geese had been driven back to their pen to await another rehearsal; the orchestra had been dismissed to go to a brief luncheon, and Miss Farrar thought she had escaped for the day—until she saw the reporter.

However, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Farrar had ordered luncheon to be served in fifteen minutes and Miss Farrar, as has been stated, had not changed her dress, the young American singer talked away about "Königskinder" and costumes, and how to get along by telling the truth, and the Kaiser, and what's to be done when one's forty, and should singers sing or act, and a thousand other topics, as blithely as if she had no future cares.

A Fairy Story with "Tristan" Music.

In the first place it may be stated that Miss Farrar is very enthusiastic about "Königskinder."

"I don't know when I have had such a rôle," she said. "It suits me to perfection, I think. I am more pleased to be able to sing it than I can tell you. The goose girl reminds me of Mignon, but she has more beautiful music to sing. Such music! It is like 'Tristan,' isn't it? A fairy story with 'Tristan' music. I can't even play it over on the piano any more without crying.

"There's one of the points. It is so sad. Will the public like such a sad story?"

It was pointed out that "Madama Butterfly" has a sad story.

"That's true, and this is so beautifully pathetic. I don't believe anybody will be able to see the end of the second act or any of the third act without crying. I am moved every time I hear either of them.

"I see you are looking at my costume, and wondering why it is silk crepe. Well, it looks like wool from the front, doesn't it."

The reporter admitted it.

"I've had three costumes made for the part," continued Miss Farrar, "and none of them would do at all. You see, if wool is used, then it doesn't hang well; neither does linen. Besides, both those materials would muss while I am lying about on the bank and sitting at the pump.

A Gown of Autumn Leaves and Straws.

"This final costume is no other than my third act "Tannhäuser" costume. There doesn't seem to be any immediate chance of my singing Elizabeth here again for the time being, and it suddenly occurred to me that the white dress I had worn in the last act of Wagner's opera was just the thing. So I had the sleeves cut off, the neck changed, the bottom made ragged, and the material dyed. The result is what you see, and I'm sure it will be all right.

"Now, this is my last act dress."

Miss Farrar pulled from the wall a robe of green, covered with Autumn leaves fastened together with straws. The leaves were fashioned of felt and carefully dyed in reds, purples, and yellows.

"Frau Humperdinck asked me about my clothes for the part. When I told her that my first act dress was of silk crepe, I could see that she shuddered a bit. And then, without thinking exactly how it sounded, I described my last act costume as being made of Autumn leaves fastened together with straws. A few moments afterward I realized that she must have visualized such a costume as Eve might have worn after the feast of apples.

"Aren't the geese lovely? I insisted upon real geese. I think they are so much more in the picture, and somehow they make the Goose Girl so much more pathetic. They are so good and they behave so well. One of the boys has spent his time in training them, and they are quite at home on the stage now. They all have names, and two of them will take food from the keeper's mouth. They don't know me so well yet, as I don't have time to spend with them except at rehearsals. Consequently, I control them by feeding them.

"One day at rehearsal they quacked wildly, but they are not on the stage during any serious scene, and I think it will make them all the more interesting if they do quack. I don't see that it matters at all."

"What are your plans for the future?" the reporter asked, out of a clear sky.

Miss Farrar seemed astonished, but bore up bravely.

"I suppose I shall go on working," she said, "and doing all I can each year. When I was in Germany last Summer I secured my release from the Berlin Opera for next season.

"One day I met the Kaiser, and he asked me why I wanted to sing in New York.

"'In the first place,' I answered, 'because I am an American, and because the Metropolitan Opera House is the biggest and best singing theatre in the world. And, secondly, because I can make more money there in America than here, and as I have been accustomed for some time to riding in automobiles and as singing is a precarious occupation—your voice may fail you at any time—I must save enough so that when I am through singing I can still ride in motor cars. The Kaiser laughed and said that I was right. And he gave me my release.

To Sing Till She's Forty-five.

"I shall continue to sing on until I am forty-five and then I shall stop. It's all right to sing rôles like Isolde and Brunnhilde, after that, if you still have a voice, and the public will go to hear you; but I don't believe that I could get away with Butterfly and Marguerite at that age. Anyway, I'm not going to try.

"However, I must find an occupation. If I left the stage and had nothing to do I should become dissatisfied and probably be bitter about all the young singers who were making successes. So I must have something to turn my hand to."

"Perhaps you will marry."

"Now I shall probably do nothing of the sort. I can see no reason why a woman like me should get married—a successful woman who is making an income. And I think it would be practically impossible for me to marry the man I wanted to marry without leaving the stage for good and all. No man whom I could love could put up with seeing me make money myself. Somehow, I've always done it and I could still do it, and I think I should want to."

"How about becoming an actress?"

"You see there is no more career for the actress of forty-five than there is for the singer. To-day I could play at practically any Broadway Theatre and have my name in letters several feet high blazoned in front of the doors. But I don't want to.

"And when I am 45 it will be too late. They won't want me then. One man suggested that I take up typewriting. There is always the chance that I may have the luck to go up in a flare."

The Wonderful Bernhardt.

"Sarah Bernhardt seems to be an exception to your woman of 45 rule."

"Ah, Sarah! Sarah is a marvel. I lunched with her the other day, and I felt quite old myself in comparison. Everything that Sarah once had she has still. She is not like these namby-pamby beauties who lose everything. She has vitality and she has brains. I am sure that Sarah will go up in a flare.

"However, why speak of what will happen at the age of 45? As a matter of fact, everything is lovely here now. For the first time since I have sung in America my days are calm. There is but one head to the Opera House, and things are as smooth as possible. I am not the bad-tempered, spoiled person that I have been represented on various occasions as being. I am not quarrelsome, and I don't try to make trouble; but I know what I want, and what I will do and what I will not do, and I invariably tell the truth. And truth seems to be so little understood! Nobody believes you at first when you are veracious, but they learn in time. When I say that I will do a thing I do it."

Gives Her All to the Public.

"There is always the satisfaction of realizing that you are obviously a drawing card at the opera house."

"I do realize that, and I am so grateful that I never go on the stage without giving everything I have to give. I cut myself open for the benefit of those who come to hear me—always. If you would be a success you must never grow cold, never allow yourself to falter.

"Emma Calvé was frequently harshly criticised, but when she sang the opera house was crowded. It was because she gave her personality to the public. Very frequently there are singers who give most excellent interpretations, who are highly praised, and whom nobody goes to see. Now, in the last analysis there are two things which I do. I try to be true to myself and my own conception of the dramatic fitness of things on the stage, and I try to please my audiences. To do that you must mercilessly reveal your personality. There is no other way. In my humble way I am an actress who happens to be appearing in opera. I sacrifice tonal beauty to dramatic fitness every time I think it is necessary for an effect, and I shall continue to do it. I leave mere singing to the warblers. I am more interested in acting myself.

"Of course I work with my voice all the time, but I believe the other side is more important in representations of opera."

"Are you sorry not to have sung 'The Girl of the Golden West'?"

"I haven't heard it yet. I don't know. My friends were active in my behalf in that matter. I said nothing. Only to Puccini, with whom I am friendly, I spoke. To him I said 'I am glad to share the receipts of "Butterfly" and "Tosca" with you.'"

A VIEW OF "KOENIGSKINDER."

An Invited Audience Warmly Applauds the Opera at Rehearsal.

For the second time this month Mr. Gatti-Casazza gave a dress rehearsal before an invited audience yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House of an opera which has never been given anywhere before. Humperdinck's "Königskinder," which will have its first regular performance next Wednesday evening, was sung on this occasion.

The auditorium contained even more celebrities than it had at the rehearsal of "The Girl of the Golden West." After the acts Miss Farrar, Mr. Goritz, Mr. Jadlowker, and the other principals were called out many times; and finally Mr. Humperdinck, a very modest man for a composer, was induced to bow. Alfred Hertz was also called before the curtain, as was Stage Director Schertel, and technical Director Siedle.

For her first curtain call after the first act Miss Farrar brought out one of the geese which play such an important part in the production. The child, Edna Walter, who appears in the second act, was applauded after her first song, and shared much of the applause after the curtain fell.

Among those seen in the audience were Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Stengel-Sembrich, Mme. Alda, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Alessandro Bonci, Mme. Toscanini, Franz Kneisel, Gustav Mahler, Walter Eaton, Signor Giacomo Puccini, Victor Herbert, John D. Redding, Enrico Caruso, Jeanne Maubourg, Walther Soomer, H. Rogers Winthrop, William Le Baron, Pasquale Amato, Marianne Flahaut, Mme. Mariska-Aldrich, Antonio Scotti, Arthur Hammerstein, Robert Underwood Johnson, Alma Gluck, Otto H. Kahn, Leo Slezak, Blanche Bates, Beverly Sitgreaves, Mischa Elman, Carl Burrian, Chauncey Olcott, Gustave Schirmer, Lee Shubert, and Joseph Weber.

MRS. COOK SEEKS DIVORCE.

She Invites Her Husband to Spend Christmas with Her in Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Mrs. J. Walton Cook, wife of a Pittsburg society man, has taken up her residence in Reno, Nev., in order to obtain a divorce. Mr. Cook spent Christmas here, so his friends say, though he was invited to spend the day with his wife in Reno. Mrs. Cook wanted to see the children once more, and asked her husband to be her guest with them in Reno over Sunday, but he declined.

Mrs. Cook was formerly Miss Edith Soule of New York. She has been married but a few years, and no reason has been made public why she should wish a divorce. J. Walton Cook is a grandson of the late Joseph Walton, who died worth $15,000,000, which he made in coal.

FED MILLION IN 16 YEARS.

Pittsburg Boarding House Keeper Who Befriended Unemployed Is Dead.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Mrs. M. A. Danner, a widow aged 72 years, who kept a boarding house on the north side (Allegheny) for the past sixteen years, died to-day.

It was her boast that she had fed nearly a million persons, and that she had given away hundreds of meals to the unemployed.

SHAKER ESTATE FOR OHIO.

Survivors of the Lebanon Colony Plan to Give Their Land to the State.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Farming land, houses, and implements said to be worth more than $1,000,000, will be given to the State of Ohio within the next two years by the Society of Shakers. The estate consists of 4,000 of the most fertile acres in the State, and real estate men value it at between $500,000 and $600,000.

The Shaker colony here was founded over a century ago, in March, 1810. It became one of the most prosperous Shaker communities in the country, and was second only to the famous colony at Oneida, N. Y. When the Shakers came to Ohio they numbered about 300, but as they do not believe in marriage, they have had several times to call on the Oneida colony for recruits to keep the colony alive.

Now there are only twenty-four remaining. Of these, Leopold Gephardt, aged 87, is the oldest, and John Baxter, aged 65, is the youngest. They have enough money stored away to keep them for the rest of their lives, and it is said that, if the State of Ohio accepts their gift, they will reserve to the survivors of the colony their homes for the rest of their lives.

Rejoice with Playwright Parker.

Louis N. Parker, author of "Pomander Walk," was entertained at supper last night at Shanley's old restaurant in Times Square, by the leading members of the company, including, George Giddens, Lennox Pawle, Yorke Stephens, Edgar Kent, Mrs. Yorke Stephens and Miss Cicely Richards. It was a celebration of the hearty reception the play has had here. Mr. Parker wrote a prologue for "Pomander Walk," which Charles Frohman decided should not be used in the New York production. The menu last night was full of allusions to the eliminated prologue, and ended with a poem.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Power, who plays the role of Theobald Martin in "Alma, Where Do You Live?" at Weber's, will interpolate in the last act to-night a new song entitled "Show Me Around and Around."

Maud Raymond has been engaged by the Shuberts as one of the leading players for the company that is to open the new Winter Garden in February. Kitty Gordon and Mizzi Hajos have already been announced for the company.

Albert Chevalier and his company in "Daddy Dufard" and the company playing "Pomander Walk" will exchange visits this week. The former will be a part of the audience at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, and the latter will attend at the Hackett on Thursday.

EARL'S DEATH MAKES AMERICAN COUNTESS

Ancaster Succeeded by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Whose Wife Is Former Miss Breese.

WEDDED IN LONDON IN 1905

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Present—Husband Now Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Earl of Ancaster died to-day.

William Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby was born Oct. 1, 1830. The Earl was a privy councillor and joint heriditary lord great chamberlain with the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the Earl of Carrington. His oldest son and heir, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, married in 1905, Miss Eloise Breese, daughter of the late W. L. Breese of New York, who now becomes with the succession of her husband to the Earldom—created in 1892—Countess of Ancaster.

The new Earl of Ancaster's marriage to Miss Breese took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, before a distinguished gathering, which included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and his daughter, the Countess of Dartmouth, and Lady Cheylesmore. A detachment of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry, of which the then Lord Willoughby de Eresby was Major and Hon. Lieut. Colonel, lined the aisle. As Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the new Earl, has been M. P. from the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire since 1894.

For several years preceding her marriage to Lord Willoughby de Eresby Miss Breese spent most of her time in England. Her mother, soon after the death of her first husband, William Lawrence Breese of Lawrence, L. I., married Henry Vincent Higgins, better known as Harry Higgins. The latter is 6 feet 3, and at one time was an officer of the First Life Guards. With the Countess de Gray he managed the Covent Garden Opera, and was rewarded by King Edward with the Victorian Order. He is Chairman of the Grand Opera Syndicate and Director of the Carlton and Ritz Hotels Companies, London, and the Ritz Hotel, Paris.

Lord Willoughby de Eresby was a much-engaged man. He was engaged to Miss Muriel Wilson of Tranby Croft some eleven years before he met Miss Breese.

Mrs. Henry Vincent Higgins is a daughter of George Parsons of Columbus, Ohio, and is a cousin of Mrs. George L. Rives, whose first husband was Oliver H. P. Belmont.

The new Countess of Ancaster is a relative of James L. Breese, the well-known American artist. The New York branch of the Breese family is descended from Sidney Breeze, a native of Shrewsbury, England, who settled in this city in 1730, and was at one time Master of the Port. His tombstone is in Trinity Churchyard and bears a quaint epitaph.

The second title of the family, used by the eldest son and heir, that of Baron Willoughby, de Eresby, dates from 1313, in which year the first Lord Willoughby, the founder of the family, and a soldier under King Edward I., received it from that monarch. The late Earl of Ancaster's father was created Baron Aveland in 1856 by Queen Victoria.

The new Earl will inherit Normanton Park, Stamford, Grimsthorpe Bourne, Lincolnshire; Drummond Castle, Crieff, Perthshire, and the town house 12 Belgrave Square, London. He is the twenty-fifth Baron de Eresby in direct line. His son and heir, Gilbert James, was born on Dec. 8, 1907, and will herafter bear the courtesy title of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

The hereditary office of Great Chamberlain, formerly of great importance, has been in the Willoughby family since the end of the eighteenth century, alternating with the Marquess of Cholmondeley and Lord Carrington. The principal duties connected with the office now are the care of the House of Lords, the issue of tickets of admission to that Chamber at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and attendance upon the King at his coronation. This last duty imposes upon the Great Chamberlain a large part of the responsibility in determining all the delicate questions of precedence and ceremony which must be settled before the coronation of King George next June.

RUNAWAY HITS A CAR.

Several Passengers Injured—Series of Accidents in the Park.

Several persons were injured in a series of accidents which started in Central Park last night and finished when a horse which had been in one of the accidents crashed into a northbound Broadway car at Seventy-seventh Street.

The accidents started when a buggy, driven by Michael Rothstein of 35 West 112th Street, collided with an automobile driven by Alexander Cameron of 225 East Seventieth Street, and owned by Augustus Bondemine of 297 East Sixty-first Street, at the junction of the East Drive and the Cross Drive at Seventy-Second Street in Central Park.

Only Cameron was in the auto, but with Rothstein was his wife and her brother, Herman Cohen, 9 years old, and sister, Frances, 13. Mrs. Rothstein was thrown out of the buggy and one of the buggy wheels was torn off. The horse ran away, and forty feet up the Cross Drive collided with a horse and brougham driven by Joseph Huber of 204 West Eighty-fourth Street, and owned by Philip Bourlezheimer of 125 West Seventy-ninth Street. Huber was the only occupant of the brougham, and was thrown to the drive and hurt.

Rothstein and the two children had retained their seats and Rothstein managed to get his horse under control. The other horse ran through the Cross Drive. It then ran along Seventy-seventy Street to Broadway where it collided with a northbound Broadway car. The animal's head was thrust through one of the windows and Mrs. Mary Reilly, 83 years old, of 151 West Ninety-ninth Street, a passenger sitting near the window, was cut by a fragment of glass. Several other passengers were slightly hurt. A surgeon was called from Roosevelt Hospital and Mrs. Reilly was removed there but later went home.

The runaway was stunned by the shock of the collision and winded after his run. Policeman Cavanaugh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station caught it while it was entangled in the car. The horse had been cut by the edges of the broken glass and a veterinary surgeon was called. Later the horse was claimed by Bourlezheimer and Huben.

MISS GRACE HOWARD TO WED.

Her Engagement to Lieut. Commander James P. Morton, U. S. N., Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 25.—The engagement of Miss Grace Laurens Howard to Lieut. Commander James P. Morton, U. S. N., was announced to-day by Miss Howard's parents, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., and Mrs. Howard.

Miss Howard is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Abram Claude, for many years Mayor of Annapolis. Lieut. Commander Morton was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri, and graduated in 1895. He now commands the Fusser, a torpedo boat destroyer. The date of the wedding has not yet been settled.

Praises Carnegie's Peace Donation.

"Carnegie is one of the foremost apostles of peace of the age," said the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night. "He has done a great thing," he added, "by donating this fortune of $10,000,000 toward the cause of international peace, and it will be undoubtedly used to great advantage, both as a promoter of peace and to educate the masses in the social and other problems of the day."

JEWISH CHILDREN IN DRAMA.

Orphans of Day Nursery to Celebrate Festival of "Chanuka."

This week is the time for the celebration of the Jewish festival of "Chanuka," and yesterday the children at the Hebrew Day Nursery, at 20 Montgomery Street, were rehearsing their part in the ceremonies that are to take place at the Educational Alliance Wednesday night.

"Chanuka" is in memory of the victories of Judah Maccabeus over the Hellenites and the clearing of the Hebrew temple of the Greek images set up by the polytheistic Jews. It is a festival of illuminations, and in the orthodox homes the burning of candles during the eight nights of the holidays is the principal form of observance.

The little day nursery orphans—or half orphans, most of them—are preparing to give a three-act dramatic representation of the conflict between the Maccabeans and the Greek followers. They will speak pure Hebrew that they have been taught at the nursery kindergarten, and not one of them is over 7 years old.

There are eighteen in the cast, all children whose mothers work by the day. Many of them have been spending almost every day of their short lives in the care of the nursery teachers, having their meals there and sleeping and playing and learning English and Hebrew—not Yiddish—in the little classrooms. Their songs are in both languages, a verse in each, and the youngsters seem to be as fluent in one as in the other.

The nursery, hidden among the old brick buildings in Montgomery Street, is supported by a society with a membership of about 3,000 and annual dues of from $3 to $10, depending on the nature of the membership. It supports two paid teachers, Jeanette Almur and Jeanette Guterman. Its capacity at present is eighty children. Soon there is to be a new building, consisting of two houses on the same street, where from 200 to 300 children can be taken care of each day. The President of the organization is Simon Bialotsky, the Treasurer J. Saperstein, and the Secretary Jacob Reit. J. H. Luria is the Superintendent.

Wednesday night, when the "Zos-Chanuka" is held at the Educational Alliance, there will be speeches by the Rev. H. Masliansky and the Rev. Dr. S. Buchler and by Supt. Luria, besides the play the children are to give.

MAY SELL HAVEMEYER VIOLIN

Government Starts Suit for Stradivarius Alleged to Have Been Smuggled

If a forfeiture suit begun by the United States District Attorney's office is successful the Customs authorities will put up for auction a valuable Stradivarius violin, which was brought into this country five years ago and sold to the late Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust. The violin is now in the hands of Deputy Collector of Customs Story.

Mr. Havemeyer was a violinist of some ability, and he made a remarkable collection of fine instruments. Some five years ago the instrument known as the Klieswitter Stradivarius was brought into Boston from abroad without the payment of duty. The violin went into the collection of Mr. Havemeyer. It does not appear that Mr. Havemeyer knew that the violin had been smuggled in by the second officer of a ship; at any rate, it wasn't long in getting to his house.

Some two months ago information of the violin was sent to Collector Loeb's office. Treasury agents traced the smuggled violin to the home of the late Sugar Trust President, and it was at once demanded by the Custom authorities and handed over by the Havemeyer family.

The case was then turned over to the United States District Attorney's office, which began the suit for forfeiture. Counsel for the Havemeyer family maintain that the statute of limitations bars the suit; the District Attorney's office holds that the statute of limitations of three years applies only to smuggled goods that have been undervalued, whereas this violin was not undervalued, but was brought in without paying any duties at all. The Government maintains the right to seize such goods at any time.

DEAF MUTE TO WED SINGER.

Keith Morris and Miss Waters, Both Wealthy, Announce Engagement.

The engagement of Keith Morris of Fairfield, Conn., second son of Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss, and Helen May Waters, who is now living with her aunt, Fannie Myers, at 3,224 N Street, Washington, has been announced. Miss Waters comes of a wealthy family and is a prospective heiress. Mr. Morris receives $12,000 a year from the Mary Pinkney estate in Harlem, much of the business of which he manages. He is one of the three sons of Mrs. Curtiss, whose fortune is estimated to be $3,000,000.

Miss Waters is an accomplished singer. Mr. Morris was born a deaf mute, and while he has learned in the last few years to talk so that his familiar acquaintances can understand him, it is certain that he can never hear his wife sing.

Young Mr. Morris is living at his mother's home just outside Fairfield, Conn., she having moved to New York despite the advice of her conservator, Judge Elmore S. Banks. She maintains an apartment at the Savoy Hotel and another in West Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Curtiss has instituted proceedings to have her conservator removed, and he is trying to have her move back to Fairfield, Conn.

At a recent hearing evidence was introduced by Judge Banks relating to a dinner party at the Savoy in honor of Keith Morris having attained his majority. Judge Banks desired to show that Mrs. Curtiss's conduct at the dinner was such as to indicate her inability to manage her own affairs. The case is still in the courts, and Mrs. Curtiss is still in New York.

PLAN A CATHOLIC DAILY.

Members of the Church Will Be Asked to Contribuate One Cent to Start Paper

A tentative plan for publishing a daily Roman Catholic newspaper in this city was proposed in a statement given out yesterday by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., President of Brooklyn College, an institution conducted by the Jesuits. He declared that such a paper under Catholic auspices had long been needed in New York, because Catholics feel tha their religion has been misrepresented by the other newspapers.

Father O'Conor said the idea of a Catholic daily paper was not a new one. To start one, the alumni of Brooklyn College have drawn up plans.

It is proposed to arouse enthusiasm for a Catholic newspaper among all the church societies in this city. With the approval of the publication of the paper by the diocesan authorities, the pastors of the different churches would recommend the paper to their congregations. Editions will be printed in foreign languages for the benefit of the German and Italian speaking people and the Slav races. The price of the paper is to be one cent.

As the project will require money, Father O'Conor believes that the initial expenses can be easily obtained from a fund collected by the members of all the church societies each taxing themselves one cent.

Presbyterian Hospital Asks Aid.

An appeal for public support has been made by the Presbyterian Hospital. The expenses for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 were $325,424 against an income of $193,806, making necessary a request for additional contributions. The hospital extends its service to all patients without regard to race, creed, or color. In the past year 60 per cent. of the patients in the hospital received free treatment, 29 per cent. could afford to pay only a nominal fee, and 11 per cent. had endowed beds. Checks may be made payable to W. V. S. Thorne, treasurer, at the hospital.

Dinner Parties at the Plaza.

Among those who gave Christmas dinner parties at the Plaza last night were Count Trotti of the Italian Legation at Washington, R. R. Reed, Mrs. H. J. Braker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hammill, and Mrs. B. S. Bierstadt. The dining room was decorated with palms and poinsettias.

APOPLEXY KILLS A. HEARN, MERCHANT

Member of the Dry Goods Firm Dies Suddenly in His Rooms at the Plaza.

GOOD FRIEND OF EMPLOYES

Gave Them a Whole Holiday on Saturdays and Was at Work on Other Plans for Them When the End Came.

Arthur H. Hearn of the dry goods firm of James A. Hearn & Son of West Fourteenth Street died suddenly yesterday in his apartments at the Plaza. Apoplexy is said to have been the immediate cause of death. He had been ill for about a month and under the care of his physician, Dr. George Sloan Dixon of 123 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. Hearn retired on Saturday night in good spirits after entertaining friends at a Christmas Eve celebration. He had been the life of the party and did not complain of feeling ill. He arose early yesterday morning and took part in the distribution of Christmas gifts in his apartment with his wife. About noon he complained of not feeling well, and decided to lie down.

His family did not think he was ill enough to require a physician. About 2 o'clock, however, they were suddenly called to his bedside. He had become suddenly worse and without warning he fell back on the bed and died. Dr. Dixon was hastily summoned, but it was too late. Mr. Hearn's father, George A. Hearn who is head of the firm, was summoned from his home at 46 East Sixty-ninth Street and other relatives were notified.

Mr. Hearn had been in business with his father since 1876. He was an only son and has taken a prominent part in the management of the firm's extensive business. A few years ago he established the system of giving the employes of the store a full holiday every Saturday, and only recently was working on a plan to establish other reforms among his employes.

He was born in this city in 1861 and married Elizabeth belle Volck, also of New York. They had no children. He was Vice President of the Seaman's Christian Association, a Director of the Pacific Bank, and a vestryman in the Ascension Church, at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue. In a quiet way he was also interested in several charitable institutions.

"My son's death came as a great shock to all of us," said George A. Hearn last night. "He had been ailing only a short time, and was under the doctor's care, but no one imagined that his complaint was serious. He seemed to be in good health right up to the time of his death. This morning he was up early, and took an eager interest in the distribution of Christmas presents. Then he retired, saying he did not feel very well. The end came with startling suddenness.

"My son will be missed greatly by the employes of the firm. He always took a great interest in them and was always planning to make their condition better. He started the plan of giving the employes an all-day holiday on Saturdays and was working on other plans to help them. These plans will be scrupulously carried out. The employes always thought a great deal of him."

The present firm was established by George A. Hearn's father. Mr. Arnold of Arnold & Constable was his uncle, and the original firm was known as Arnold & Hearn. In 1827 it was located at Canal and Mercer Streets. When the firm separated in 1842 Mr. Constable entered the old firm and a new concern, Hearn Brothers, was formed at 425 Broadway. In 1856 the firm was changed to James A. Hearn and moved to 775 Broadway. In 1860 it was James A. Hearn & Son at the same number. In 1897 the business was moved to the present location in Fourteenth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

In February last Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. George Hearn is a well known art collector, and the Hearn collection of pictures, ivory carvings, and antiques, is famous. Aside from the half million dollar collection which Mr. Hearn has in the Museum of Art, the are said to be worth between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The arrangements for Arthur Hearn's funeral will be made to-day.

William R. Piper.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—William R. Piper, Assistant Prosecutor of Mercer County, is dead at his home, the Mansion House, in Cadawalder Park, of pleuro-pneumonia. He had only been sick six days. Mr. Piper was 33 years old and is survived by a widow and her infant daughter. Last Sunday he took the child for a sled ride through the park and contracted a severe cold, which developed into the illness that caused his death. He was admitted to the bar in 1899. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant to Prosecutor William J. Crossley and held the post to the time of his death. Mr. Piper was a Mason and an active member of the Republican Club. He was counsel for a number of prominent business firms here, the Mercer Trust Company, and for Hamilton Township.

James E. Cosgrove.

James E. Cosgrove, a member of the reportorial staff of the New York Tribune died yesterday morning at the Hudson Street Hospital from pneumonia. He had been ill only four days. He was the only son of M. Cosgrove, a shoe manufacturer of Norwich, Conn., and Marlboro, Mass. After leaving Yale in 1904 he was employed by the New York City News Association. In 1907 he became a member of the Tribune staff, and was the Tribune's representative at Police Headquarters and had been since the new building in Centre Street was opened. He was twenty-eight years old.

Florence F. Donovan.

Florence F. Donovan, printer, hotel proprietor, and for many years Secretary of the United Liquor Dealers' Association, of Kings County, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 338 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, after a very short illness. Mr. Donovan started life as a printer. Although he had long ago retired from that field of labor he still retained his membership in "Big Six" at the time of his death.

Obituary Notes.

CLIFFORD J. KING, recently elected to the Ohio State Legislature from Ashtabula County, died suddenly yesterday at the Cleveland residence of his father, Dr. Julius King, of New York. Mr. King was 45 years old. His death was due to heart disease. He had been in poor health for some time.

ADAMS SHERMAN HILL, Professor Emeritus of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard University, and the author of notable textbooks on rhetoric, died yesterday at his home, 17 Brimmer Street, Boston, aged 77 years.

THOMAS JAMES, formerly President of the National Association of Shoe Manufacturers, died yesterday in his home in Fort Thomas, Kentucky. For many years Mr. James was prominently identified with the shoe manufacturing industry in Cincinnati. He retired a few years ago after amassing a fortune. He was born in Cornwall, England, 60 years ago and went to Cincinnati in his youth.

THOMAS F. KEOUGH died at his residence, 305 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in his 39th year, after an illness of several days. He was active in commercial, civic, church, and charitable affairs. He is survived by a widow, three young children, and a brother, Joseph F. Keough. The funeral will be at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock.

FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, for many years in the contracting business in New York, died Westfield, N. J. He was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1820. He was the contractor for many buildings here. He retired from active business ten years ago. He is suvived by three sons and three daughters.

JAMES RUFUS SMITH, 82 years old, a real estate man with offices at 150 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home, 47 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was a member of the Colonial Club, the American Geographical and New England Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History.

MISS PARLOW BRILLIANT.

Canadian Violinist Makes Favorable Impression at Metropolitan.

Kathleen Parlow introduced two brilliant interludes into a very dull Sunday night concert last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The young Canadian violinist played Bruch's G minor concerto; and, later, numbers by Bazzini, and Tschaikowsky. Her tonal qualities and her brilliant technique were as much in evidence as they have been on the two former occasions on which she has been heard here.

Miss Constance Milestone, a young English contralto, sang at the Metropolitan for the first time on this occasion and made a distinctly favorable impression, although she was obviously very nervous.

The other soloists were Mme. Weldt, Miss Anna Case, and Messrs. Rothier, Sciaretti, Soomer, and Ruysdael. Josef Pasternack conducted the orchestra.

Mrs. Frederick H. Bedford.

Mrs. Frederick H. Bedford, wife of the manager of the marine oil department of the Standard Oil Company, died yesterday from a complication of diseases at her home, 193 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 50 years. She was born in this city and was before her marriage Jennie V. Dingee. She was a sister-in-law of E. T. Bedford, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, and was a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church and of the Riding and Driving Club. She leaves, besides her husband, a daughter, Mildred, and two sons, Edward T., 2d, and Frederick H., Jr.

Charles H. Dennison.

Charles H. Dennison, a publisher and stationer, died yesterday of old age at his home, 209 Lenox Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. He was born in Boston, and came of an old Colonial family, which settled originally in New London, Conn. He learned bookbinding with the Appleton Publishing Company, and later established his own firm of Dennison & Sons. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Lady Paget Coming Here.

It was learned yesterday that Lady Paget is to leave London in January for a short visit to friends in New York. The date of her arrival and the length of her stay here are indeterminate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FAUST.—Dec. 23, 918 Greene Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Faust, a daughter.

GOTTLIEB.—Dec. 22, 100 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gottlieb, a son.

GUNDERSHEIMER.—Dec. 19, 130 Wadsworth Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Max Gundersheimer, a son.

HARRIS.—Dec. 19, 289 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris, a son.

POSNER.—Dec. 22, 8,669 Bay 24th St., Bensonhurst, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Posner, a son.

Married.

HALEY—CHAMBERS.—On Christmas Day, at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Bronx, by the Rev. Denis S. Coyle, Margaret M. Chambers to Owen A. Haley.

CALO—POLAK.—Dec. 24, Lillian Polak to Jacob Calo.

KNEELAND—JUNKINS.—Dec. 24, Bertha L. Junkins to Frank E. Kneeland.

PAUL—LINS.—Dec. 24, Irma M. Lins to Henry Paul.

SCHICKLER—WORMS.—Dec. 22, Rae Worms to Herman Schickler.

Died.

BEDFORD.—Jennie V., wife of Frederick H. Bedford, after a short illness, in her 50th year. Funeral services 193 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M.

BLOODGOOD.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, Freeman Bloodgood, in his 91st year. Services at his late residence, 556 Westfield Av., Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 3:45 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 2:30 P. M. returning at 4:31 P. M.

GARDNER.—Suddenly on Dec. 25, Edward Gardner, at his late residence, 116 East 24th Street, aged 30 years. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Bloomsbury, N. J., at convenience of the family.

GETZEN-DANNER.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., Eleanor Vinton, widow of Charles H. Getzen-Danner and daughter of the late Hoel K. and Pamela Vinton Lawrence. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, the 27th, at 10:15 A. M. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Boston Transcript please copy.

HEARN.—Arthur Hoppock, at his residence, Plaza Hotel, on Sunday, Dec. 25, 1910, son of George A. and Laura F. Hearn and grandson of Howel Hoppock. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEESON.—On Dec. 24, Mrs. Jane Leeson, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 27, 10:30 A. M., at 467 East 160th St.

McLOUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1910, Adrian J. McLoughlin, beloved son of Lamont and Della McLoughlin, aged sixteen years. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 178th St. (Manhattan) on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1910, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.; thence to the Church of the Incarnation, 175th St., between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

MOIR.—Emily H., widow of the late William Moir, on Friday, Dec. 23, 1910, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 42 West 53d St., New York City, on Monday, Dec. 26 1910, at 10 A. M.

MONELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1910, at 416 West 43d St., City, Kittie Phanchta, wife of J. Milton Monell. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There is a tradition in Wall Street that the approach of the Christmas holidays is signalized by active and rising securities markets, and the distinctly opposite tendency of the markets this year has, therefore, been a source of surprise and disappointment to those who place dependence upon tradition. There are, nevertheless, apparent and undeniably cogent reasons for the dullness and heaviness of prices on the Stock Exchange. Perhaps never in the history of that institution has there been in prospect at the very opening of a new year the unfolding of developments of such vast importance to its interests. With equal truth this same statement may be made of trade and finance in this country as a whole; for one must be short-sighted indeed who fails to recognize or attempts to minimize the significance of the issue in the great anti-trust cases which will be heard by the Supreme Court on Jan. 9, or the final bearing upon the fortunes of the country's railroads, and even of its industries, of the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the rate cases, which come before that body for final hearing on Jan. 3. Professional speculators have ever shown a peculiar fondness for dancing upon the edge of stock market volcanoes, if this figure of speech may be permitted, and it was to be expected, therefore, that they at least would try to keep things stirring in the markets even on the eve of such weighty developments. Their efforts effected little else, however, than a market responding sluggishly to an interchange of stocks among themselves, and little by little there seemed to come over these hardy adventurers a suspicion that the public at large had convincing reasons for refusing to join in their play, and then they, too, set about reducing commitments. Each succeeding day of the week witnessed a diminishing volume of transactions, until on Friday the session was the mere ghost of a real stock market. It remains to be seen whether these habitual traders can keep to their good resolutions through the somewhat protracted period which must intervene between the hearings in these great cases and the publication of the findings of the courts, but of one thing we may be reasonably sure—participation in any renewed churning of the market by the public is practically out of the question.

In connection with the week on the Stock Exchange there is a word to be said concerning the renewal of activity in the bond department. Day after day the transactions there have far exceeded in point of volume and interest the dealings in stocks, and for this state of affairs there are two explanations. In the first place, there will be distributed at the close of this week approximately $225,000,000 in the form of dividends and interest payments upon the public's holdings of securities, stocks, and bonds, and, as is always the case, many of the recipients of these distributions are anticipating their receipt by what is known in the financial community as "reinvestment" of the funds involved. Again, the growing ease in the money market, where rates on certain time maturities broke through 4 per cent. last week, has induced investment in securities yielding better returns than those obtained on direct loans. Institutions have figured largely in the buying of this kind, but individuals, too, have had a part in it. Further ease in money market conditions is generally expected in January, and the bond houses are, therefore, looking forward to an investment market which has long been denied to them. Reverting again to the bond dealings on the Exchange last week and, in fact, for a fortnight, while these surpassed in point of magnitude anything observed there in six months or more, it must be recorded, nevertheless, that the daily totals were far under the similar figures at this time a year ago. The discrepancy suggests the spread of a degree of timidity among investors, caused by the approach of the final stages of the rate case and the anti-trust cases and, in addition, inability on the part of investors as a whole to save from their income for reinvestment the proportions customary in times of low or moderate prices for those things which enter into daily consumption by our people.

Turning from the markets to trade, we find the same influences in control and promoting similar hesitation and dissatisfaction. The railroads firmly abstain from purchases of supplies beyond their immediate and pressing wants, and the steel trade and the equipment business are in consequence stagnant. So profoundly have the minds of ordinary buyers of steel materials been affected by the spectacle of dull trade induced by railroad economy that they, too, are holding off, in the belief that lower prices are inevitable. This feeling was voiced in the chief organ of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age, last week, and its spread in this great department of industrial activity may have interesting results. In the copper world, too, the evidence of a fatuous overproduction, which is only now undergoing belated correction, has so impressed consumers that they are clamoring for drastic reductions in the price of the metal. With such a situation obtaining in these two great basic industries we are not surprised to find irregularity and dullness in trade as a whole, especially so when account is taken of the direct bearing of the rate cases and the anti-trust cases, the one upon the railroads and all who cater to their wants, and the other upon corporate enterprise conducted upon a great scale. Appreciation of the part which high prices have played in freezing up demand is beginning to spread through trade channels, and is, of course, a favorable factor. It is somewhat of a novelty under the circumstances to find so large a section of the cotton-producing and cotton-brokering interests firmly convinced that current high prices for that staple can be justified. For our own part—and we should not venture to put forward the opinion were it not shared by those who come into direct contact with the buying public—we believe the prices of raw cotton are artificially fixed and sustained, and that the determination of people to reduce their requirements to an absolute minimum rather than to submit to extortion will soon prove to those engaged in the pastime of juggling quotations that it is easier to buy than to sell at exaggerated prices.

Everything is working to strengthen a money market position which for the first time in a number of years has passed through a Fall and early Winter period with what may rightly be termed extreme ease. Reference is made, of course, to that department which deals with the requirements of those who borrow on securities, for mercantile borrowers and those wanting funds for industrial purposes would hardly agree with the statement that money had been easy for months past. In Wall Street the fall of certain time rates below 4 per cent., the holding of call rates well below the same figure, and the hovering of foreign exchange rates about the gold import point are matters which hold out a promise of better things for legitimate borrowers after the turn of the year. Slackening requirements on the part of trade, a quiet stock market, and a normal return of funds to this centre from the interior are additional assurances. At the moment there seems to be no excuse for importations of gold, save the technical one found in the exchange situation proper, but it is, nevertheless, gratifying to feel that we have such control over the situation.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

LITTLE CHANGE ON BOERSE.

Ample Funds for Settlement—Weakness Here Affects Iron Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The approach of the holiday season caused another week of inactivity on the Boerse. Prices for the most part remained unchanged. The money market contemplates the final settlement of the year with equanimity, as ample funds are available at 6¾ per cent. The Bank of Russia has prolonged until January its rate of 6¼ per cent.

Unfavorable tidings from the American steel and iron market caused a corresponding weakness in local iron issues, and sales were at declining figures. Baltimore & Ohio fell in consequence of the weakness of the New York market and unfavorable November earnings.

The Christmas merchandise trade has been exceedingly good. The outlook for the new year on the whole is satisfactory, both along industrial and mercantile lines.

BOURSE FIRM BUT INACTIVE.

Only Movement Was a Marked Rise in Russian Values.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Bourse was characterized by firmness during the week, with little activity, except in Russian values, which underwent a marked rise. The movement in Russian industrials on Thursday was quite violent.

Copper stocks opened favorably, but became considerably depressed on Wednesday, in sympathy with the New York market. Rio Tinto rose 15 points on Monday above the previous Saturday's figure, but by the end of the week declined to 1748. Rubbers were strongly held.

There were only slight changes in State funds.

LONDON CLOSES HOPEFUL.

Favorable New Year Prospects—Depression Due to Elections Disappears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—With the end of the year rapidly approaching, the money market shows signs of stiffening rates, but now that the last settlement of the old year is over, the prospects favor cheap and plentiful money.

For the next fortnight it is improbable that there will be much activity. The indications for the new year, however, point to a renewal of business. The depression which existed in the stock market over the result of the elections has been entirely dissipated, markets being firm, with an upward tendency.

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AGREE ON IRON PRICES

Top-Notch Prices for Ore, In Sight All Year, Force All Producers of Pig Iron to Maintain Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—Pittsburg expects two weeks' sharp curtailment in iron and steel output through the holidays. Forward buying since the middle of the month has been a disappointment to both pig iron and finished steel producers. Steel Corporation and independents very generally banked furnaces last Friday until after New Year's. The pig-iron interests are endeavoring to follow the example of the steel trade and strengthen prices by means of conferences. The steelmakers refuse to take the falling off of forward business as a sign that present prices are too high, and will do their utmost to avoid taking action next month in the formal price reductions that two weeks ago seemed inevitable.

A part of the Pittsburg plants of the Steel Corporation closed for a full two weeks, beginning yesterday. At Youngstown, however, almost one-half the Steel Corporation and Republic Iron and Steel Company's plants closed only over Christmas, and will resume in a fashion on Dec. 27. About half the independent interests in and around Pittsburg are limiting their holiday vacation to a week, and will resume on Jan. 2. The wire industry will run at half speed or less till the middle of January. The sheet mills as a rule are preparing to resume, at least in part, Jan. 3. The tin-plate industry, however, is due for resumption in many plants this week, and the first week in the new year will see an increase in the list of active tin-plate mills, in operation by the Steel Corporation, over the total in operation last week. Tin plate is taking the lead in finished product lines once more, as it did last Summer.

Wherever possible, the Steel Corporation will bank its furnaces for ten days or two weeks. The corporation is making an effort to keep down its pig-iron stocks, a reversal of the policy of last Fall, when it accumulated large stocks.

The extensive unused stocks of Lake Superior ore piled at docks at the lower end of the lakes by the merchant ore interests have furnished a new dilemma to the pig iron interests, in making well nigh impossible any reduction in ore prices for the coming year. The ore interests during the boom last January advanced the price of both Bessemer and non-Bessemer Lake ores 50 cents a ton. Lake ores in late years have run close to two tons of ore to one ton of pig iron, so that this advance added a full dollar a ton to costs of raw material to the merchant furnaces that have no ore supplies of their own. At present pig iron prices, this high cost of ore puts the little fellows in the merchant blast furnace industry practically out of business. A strong effort was to have been made to secure a reduction in ore prices the coming year, but the large stocks bought at the high price this year and held over because of the decline in blast furnace activity, burden the ore producers with a moral obligation to uphold the price through 1911.

Facing a practical certainty of continued top-notch prices for ore for another season, the merchant foundry and basic iron producers have set out to reach an understanding on output and selling prices. Meetings in Cleveland last Wednesday and Thursday, attended by practically all the merchant interests of the valleys, Pittsburg and Lake Erie districts, discussed the price problem. Another meeting is to be held immediately after the holidays. The formation of an organization is not unlikely. A like effort is being made in the East, Buffalo and Eastern Pennsylvania pig iron producers having met at Philadelphia recently with that object in view.

The immediate effect of the agitation on prices in this district has been a firmer adherence to the so-called "official" minimums in foundry and basic iron. Two producers who were shading $13.50 Valley furnace on basic and $13.75 furnace, on No. 2 foundry iron have withdrawn the low quotations and buyers' offers of $13.50 furnace for basic at the close of the week found no tonnage available at that figure. Two makers of foundry iron withdrew from the market pending the establishment of more definite price levels, and it was admitted at the close of the week that $14 Valley was about the bottom price on No. 2 iron. These prices deadlock the Pittsburg market. Consumers are not willing to contract into first quarter at such figures, and are buying only enough spot iron to fill their immediate needs.

Bessemer iron continues firm at $15, Valley furnace. Three small sales of malleable were reported at $13.50, Valley furnace. Spot lots of No. 2 foundry were disposed of by two firms to an aggregate of 1,500 tons on a straight price of $14, Valley furnace. With the exception of malleable, all forward inquiries from large consumers in the district have been withdrawn.

Connellsville coke operators have not yet become infected with this optimistic price atitude. For the first time this Fall, Connellsville furnace coke was available last week for the full first half of 1911 at $1.60, oven, on contract. Frequently, large lots of furnace coke have sold for spot or nearby shipment as low as $1.60, but there has been no contracting on that basis. Three contracts, aggregating 10,000 tons a month to July 1, were closed during the week at this figure. There has been no business to test the market on spot coke, but there have been "distress offerings" of considerable tonnages down to $1.45, oven.

The falling off in forward buying as bars, sheets, and wire, seems not to have affected prices in those lines. If anything, there is less shading both in sheets and merchant bars than there was a week ago. The finished product makers have agreed to give the policy of strict adherence to official prices a thorough trial, in good faith. Whether beyond this firm front there is a sentiment that, if business does not improve after Jan. 1, the bait of price concessions may be put out, only time will tell. The Steel Corporation continues to lead the market in firm adherence to prices.

Better lettings in steel cars, in shipbuilding lines, and in dock and other contracts along the Great Lakes, and the beginning of the rolling of immense tonnages of plates for the Panama Canal work, have brought a better tone to the steel plate trade, and with it firmer prices. Since last July, small plates have been quoted on a differential of $1 a ton under standard plates, and the separate quotation on small plates in this district had seemingly become a permanent feature of the market.

After the meeting of the steel plate manufacturers here a week ago, however, small plates went back to a uniform base price with standard plates, 1.40c, and the new quotation is being generally adhered to. In structural lines there is still some slight shading. The inquiries pending call for large tonnages of structural work in the West, and unless many projects now authorized are abandoned during the first half of the year the outlook is for a heavy demand for shapes, but the prospective consumers are slow in signing up on work on which bids are in. Pittsburg received something of a scare last week in the report that the new Quebec bridge had been virtually given to an English firm, but this report was contradicted in authoritative sources at the close of the week. The Quebec contract has not been finally acted on. This contract will call for the largest amount of steel ever used in a bridge, not excepting the recently completed East River structures at New York. The total material called for in the specifications is 60,000 to 80,000 tons. The Carnegie Steel Company represented the Steel Corporation in the bidding. The strongest Eastern interest presenting a bid was the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

News reports sent out from Pittsburg during the past ten days representing wholesale idleness in the steel industry are denounced as grossly exaggerated. There are no large numbers of idle men in the Pittsburg district. The operation of the steel mills of this district at 60 per cent. of capacity does not mean that 40 per cent. of the workmen are entirely idle, but rather that 80 per cent. or more are working three to five days a week, which gives them a better wage than a six-day week pays in many trades.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The Butte mines close the year with a production of 28,500,000 pounds less than in 1909, but 9,000,000 pounds greater than in 1908. The November output was 22,900,000 pounds.

The Stanton properties at Lake Superior have turned out 29,978,000 pounds in 1910, which is 2,200,000 pounds less than last year. Mohawk scores a high record—11,300,000 pounds. Wolverine is 400,000 pounds behind the previous year, and both Michigan and Atlantic are idle.

East Butte's ore mined during the week beginning Dec. 4 averaged 7.1 per cent. copper.

There are hints of the absorption of South Lake by Lake Copper. The former's drills are in exceptionally rich rock.

It is estimated that Ray Consolidated will be able to produce copper at 8½ cents, or as cheaply as Utah Copper.

Developments in the Butte Coalition property of late have been important, especially in the Tramway, Minnie Healy, and Rarus mines. In the first named the seventeenth level is yielding 4 per cent. copper, and in the Minnie Healy the value is in the neighborhood of 6 per cent.

TO DISCUSS LEGAL PROBLEMS

Educational Alliance and Lawyers' Association to Hold Public Conferences.

Plans for a series of conferences on legal matters of public interest, abuses in procedure or practice that now exist, and the reforms that are needed, were announced last night by the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Educational Alliance. They will be held in the auditorium of the alliance at 197 East Broadway. The plan is to interest in these discussions not only members of the bar, but the general public.

It is the belief of the originators of the movement that the bringing about of a better understanding by the public of the duties and relationship of lawyer to client will go far toward wiping out such abuses as may now be prevalent in practice in our courts. A free discussion of the ethical foundation of law and its development is to be had for the benefit of both lawyer and client. Such reform as that called for by President Taft for making litigation speedier and less expensive, will, it is felt, be advanced by these discussions.

The movement has already received the full indorsement of many leading members of bench and bar. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum is a firm believer in its importance, as are Everett P. Wheeler, Louis Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, John R. Dos Pasos, Benjamin Tuska of Page, Crawford & Tuska, and others, who are expected to participate in the discussions.

The first of the conferences will be held on the evening of Jan. 4, and will be followed by others at intervals of about two weeks. The programme thus far arranged is as follows:

Jan. 4—"The Relation of the Lawyer to His Client," Everett P. Wheeler.
Jan. 16—"Perjury," William A. Purrington.
Jan. 25—"Unethical Practices in Respect to Widows and Orphans and on Strike Suits in the Surrogates' Court," Henry W. Jessup.
Feb. 1—"The Duty of an Advocate in a Criminal Case in Defending a Client Who He Knows, or Has Reason to Believe, is Guilty," George Gordon Battle.
Feb. 8—"Unethical Practices in the Conduct of Trials," Franklin Pierce.
Feb. 22—"The Ethical Foundations of Law," Everett V. Abbott.
March 1—"Unethical Real Estate Practices and the Unauthorized Conduct of Notaries Public Assuming to Practice Law," Abraham L. Gutman.
March 15—"Fundamental Ethics from the Standpoint of Criminal Law and the Public Prosecutor," Edward J. McGuire.

On other dates, yet to be fixed, Julius Henry Cohen will discuss "Unethical Practices in Bankrupt Matters;" Dudley Field Malone, "The Discouragement of Litigation;" J. Hampden Dougherty, "The City Charter and Fraudulent Claims Against the City." Other speakers whose subjects have not been announced are Charles A. Boston, John R. Dos Pasos, Archibald R. Watson, Emil Goldmark, and William J. Curtis.

Labor unions, benevolent and fraternal organizations, settlement societies, and business organizations in all districts of the city already promise interest in the plan. Tickets may be had for the first conference at the Educational Alliance.

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DIVIDENDS.

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CHARTERED 1799.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, December 19th, 1910.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 3rd, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th, 1910. Transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1911.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
No. 25 Broad Street, New York, Dec. 20, 1910.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 16, 1911, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon December 31, 1910.
Checks for the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Office.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Alantic Building,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 23, 1910.
The transfer books of this company will be closed from January 1st, 1911, to February 7th, 1911, inclusive.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

SHELBY IRON COMPANY.
80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 15th, 1910.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) has this day been declared, payable January 20th, 1911, to Stockholders of record December 27th, 1910. Transfer Books close December 27th, 1910, and reopen January 11th, 1911. E. Y. FROST, Treasurer.

MORE WINTER WHEAT SOWN.

Short Yield Has Induced Revival of This Crop in Some Sections.

Although lack of moisture in parts of the country delayed the sowing of Winter wheat and thereby reduced the area planted to smaller proportions than had been predicted earlier in the season, the current Crop Reporter issued by the Secretary of Agricuture puts this year's planting at 34,485,000 acres, an increase of 2.5 per cent. over the acreage of the previus season, and the largest in the history of the country. The remarkable feature of the latest Government report is the wide distribution of the increases in acreage. The gains are especially notable in the dry-land-farming regions of the West and Northwest and in the older agricultural sections of the Central States, where Winter wheat growing for a number of years had declined. This revival of Winter wheat cultivation is marked in such States as Iowa, Arkansas, and Wisconsin, and some of the Southern States, where the movement toward diversification of the crops has taken hold. In the South, however, the larger amounts of wheat sown are not sufficient to gain more than local importance.

Thus early in the season, predictions as to the outcome of the Winter wheat planting are practically worthless, as has been fully demonstrated in the past, and in fact it often happens that the season of poorest condition in the Fall turns out with the highest condition in the Spring. The acreage abandoned is likewise another unknown factor until the vagaries of the Winter weather have done their work for good or bad. It cannot be expected that the area reported sown at this season will be harvested. The smallest area abandoned ever reported since 1898 was in the season of 1902-3, when only 2.8 per cent. was cut from the Fall planting. This percentage has varied from year to year up to 15.2 per cent. of the Fall planting abandoned in 1901-2. Last year, according to the preliminary estimate, 13.3 per cent. of the Fall plowing was abondoned.

The average abandonment of the past ten years is 8.6 per cent. An abandonment of 8.6 per cent. of the 34,485,000 acres sown this Fall would leave 31,519,000 for harvest, which has been exceeded only in 1902-3, when the abandonment was only 2.8 per cent., and the harvested area 32,511,000 acres.

The condition of the crop on Dec. 1, estimated as 82.5 per cent. of a normal, is the lowest ever recorded on a similar date, except on Dec. 1, 1895, when the condition was 81.4 per cent., when the final yield was low, 11.8 bushels per acre.

The condition of the crop is materially below the average in every section except in the Pacific Northwest. The low condition is due mostly to the extremely dry Fall, resulting in poor germination and small growth; the condition is such that the outcome of the crop is more dependent than ordinarily upon future influences. The Hessian fly is present in many portions of the Central States, probably more than last year, although not to an extent to give very much apprehension.

The average equivalent of 100 per cent. condition on Dec. 1 in the past ten years, expressed in terms of yield per acre, is 16 bushels; the average equivalent of 100 on Dec. 1 in the past five years is 16.8 bushels; on this basis 82.5 would be about 13.9 bushels; no close deduction, however, can be expected from the conditions so distant from harvest time as Dec. 1.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Little that could be termed of actual importance transpired during the last week and this is clearly indicated by the fact that the net range and changes for the week were insignificant while activity tended to decrease as the week neared its end. Naturally the holidays were largely accountable for the apathy prevailing, although there is still a great deal of uncertainty attending the situation which is restricting operations. However, amidst the dullness, the absence of pressure was rather conspicuous.

The run of sentiment has doubtless been inclined to favor the bull side to a somewhat larger extent recently, but this feeling has not become large enough to result in any important buying, but rather induced the covering of shorts among scattered traders, and those who were extremely bearish sort of shook their heads and modified their views. The news in the interim has been very much mixed, but it has not been owing to the fact that bull news predominated, that bullish sentiment increased, but rather to the general abhorrence to become aggressive when news which naturally would adversely affect values was issued.

The bulls were disposed to make the best of the dry weather prevailing in the American southwestern Winter wheat belt, and although at one time a reaction resulted on private reports of rain, it soon became evident that precipitation was not in sufficient volume for the best advancement of the crop. As the Southwest at different intervals accompanied its damage claims with buying orders, the reports received attracted quite a little attention, but nevertheless there is still a feeling that precipitation will materialize in ample time so as to prevent any important deterioration. In the meanwhile, however, as one dry map after another is witnessed, apprehension tends to increase. The situation, it must be said, was undoubtedly relieved in many sections east of the Mississippi, also in parts of Nebraska and Iowa and Missouri, although in the western part of the last-named State and Kansas moisture has been in small volume.

The foreign situation, in the meantime, fails to give any assistance to the bull forces. In fact, the favorable advices pertaining to important producing countries aside from the United States largely tend to encourage the bears. As the bulls do not refer to the Argentine crop, bears state that it may be taken for granted that the surplus from that country will be liberal, and the opinions relative to conditions in Australia and Russia are also that bumper yields and large exportable surpluses may be looked for. The continued optimistic cables from these countries and many reports of cheaper offerings from there which go to emphasize the fine conditions prevailing are naturally responsible for the indisposition of foreigners to follow our market, as Liverpool seems to have come to the conclusion that supplies can be had at other points besides America. Without a doubt bulls are aware of the fact that stocks the world over are enormous, but simply dispose of these claims by stating abruptly that the present prices, as compared with former prices, discount the situation.

A contention which the leading holders are bringing to light is that marketing by farmers will tend to diminish for the balance of the season, and they state that movement at different points during the past week was in accordance with their claims. Of course it would appear as though supplies on hand would dominate the cash situation, and, although export demand at present is practically at a standstill, with the total in the visible supply of American wheat nearly 15,000,000 bushels more than last year, this fact seems to be receiving little consideration. Attention, on the other hand, is called to the improved flour situation at the Northwest, it being said that sales for January and February shipments have improved, but notwithstanding these claims there are still many interests which are disposed to regard the betterment as only temporary. These interests claim that while it is true that flour stocks on hand are not so enormous as on the preceding year, there are still liberal stocks in jobbers hands, and then again to expect any immediate revival in a trade which has been so demoralized would be rather an commercial in these days. It will be remembered that the unfavorable conditions we e brought about by over-buying, and it is therefore thought that prospective purchasers would not follow the same course again, at least in the near future, even making allowance for the lower level of prices at this time.

The one point which the bears dwell upon particularly is the absence of export business, and it cannot be denied that this factor is a very important feature, while, if the same could be remedied, the situation would not appear so one-sided. Of course, the decline in prices is also impressive, but it is evident that the public is not easily convinced as to what is the intrinsic value of wheat, and it is for this reason principally that they refrain from taking the buying side. The knowledge of the fact that holdings are concentrated is admittedly against active selling, as without a doubt the creation of a large short interest would be beneficial and a welcomed event to the bulls. At present the outcome would be hard to forecast, although the fact that one of the leaders on the bull side is known to be a bear by nature, and a large scalper by profession, leads many to think that if opportunity presented itself, realizing might be indulged in, irrespective of whom the buyers may be.

It will be interesting to note that to the end of November only 28,484,000 bushels of American wheat and flour were exported from this country, which compares with 52,800,000 bushels last year and 73,400,000 bushels two years ago. In fact the nearest approach to this small total was in 1905-06, when 36,095,000 bushels were exported.

CORN.—The net change in values during the last week has not been large, although the good undertone displayed has been a source of discouragement to many bears. Weather for the greater part of the week was favorable for movement, and stocks continued to accumulate, but prices do not yield to a very large extent. Against a large short interest, which has been formed on the prospects of a heavy movement coming from enormous yield and a large carry-over, there is a long interest which is basing its position largely on the attitude of farmers. These bulls claim that as prices decline, it will be perceived that country offerings decrease and in the meanwhile the farmer has every reason to feed his corn rather than market it. The strength recently shown by provisions and the advance in cattle and hogs are factors not to be lightly considered. Export business has also been in fair volume during the week and against these facts is the contention by bears that supplies on hand can easily stand this demand.

OATS.—Speculation has been at a minimum during the past week, but this is not at all unusual in view of the fact that operations on the part of the outside public have been meagre in other markets, as a steady tone prevailed in wheat and corn, this commodity was affected sympathetically and, although for a time liberal deliveries caused pressure in December, buying by elevator interests representing the undoing of hedges was sufficient to absorb offerings at slight recessions.

PROVISIONS.—The upward march of the last continued during the past week, and it was evident that shorts had not been entirely eliminated. Hog receipts were light and packing interests, although identified on both sides of the market, seemed to be more interested in buying contracts than manufacturing products. Sentiment, in the meanwhile, is mixed as the extent of the recent advance has induced a great deal of caution among buyers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 23. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,421,229.

Range for Year 1909. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1910. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Dec. 23. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Sales the Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Dec. 23. High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, '10
245	190	251	Nov. 17.	245	Nov. 23.	220	245	...	...	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '10.	3	Q	235	235	235	235	81
167⅜	123¼	15	Jan. 3.	7½	July 27.	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000				8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	15
55⅞	38	58	5⅜ Jan. 3.	27	Aug. 5.	29	30	+ 3	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	30	30	29	30	55
96⅜	65	90⅜	Jan. 3.	55⅛	July 13.	62½	62¾	− 1¼	28,800	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 28, '10.	½	Q	63⅞	64⅜	62⅝	62⅜	88⅝
50	33½	49½	Oct. 21.	35	July 26.	45½	46	− ⅞	400	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100				46¾	46⅜	45	46⅛	48⅝
49½	20¼	47¼	Jan. 10.	24	July 26.	43⅜	43⅝	− 3⅜	47,970	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000				40⅞	43⅞	40⅞	43⅞	46¾
...	...	91½	Nov. 7.	83¾	Oct. 19.	90¼	90⅝	− ½	...	American Brake Shoe & Foundry.	100	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	88	90	88	90½	...
15⅛	7½	13⅞	Jan. 3.	6⅝	June 30.	8⅝	9⅛	− ⅛	1,100	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				9⅛	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	13¼
86	71½	82¼	Nov. 22.	62	July 26.	76½	77	+ 1¼	2,235	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	76	77½	76	76⅝	81½
76¾	44¼	72⅝	Jan. 3.	39½	July 26.	50	51	+ ⅝	1,850	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	½	Q	50	51¼	49¾	49¾	71½
79¼	42⅜	69⅜	Mar. 9.	52⅛	July 25.	58	58¾	+ ⅝	400	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '10.	2½	SA	59⅞	60	59⅜	59⅜	68¾
107¼	98	107	Oct. 13.	100	Dec. 1.	...	...	...	103	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '10.	3	SA	104	105	104	105	...
300	205	301	Jan. 8.	237	Sept. 1.	220	240	...	25	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	3	Q	230	230	230	...	...
51⅞	34	47⅜	Jan. 3.	19	Sept. 8.	22	22½	+ 1	300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	23	23	22¾	23	46½
42¼	18⅞	20¼	Mar. 8.	10⅝	Dec. 7.	17½	18	+ ½	300	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	½	..	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	25⅞
47¾	29	46⅞	Jan. 3.	25½	June 30.	32	33¼	+ ½	800	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	32½	32¼	32½	32½	50⅝
69¼	49	62½	Jan. 3.	29	July 26.	36¼	37	...	800	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¾	..	36¼	37⅛	36½	36½	50⅞
122	109¼	115	Jan. 7.	102¼	Aug. 6.	107½	107	− ¼	120	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '10.	1¾	Q	105¼	106¼	105½	105½	115
59	38	48	Mar. 21.	28½	June 30.	...	...	+ ¾	1,200	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,680,200	Nov. 2, '10.	1	SA	35⅞	36⅛	35	35¼	40¼
103½	72¾	104	Feb. 24.	61⅝	July 26.	73¾	73⅞	− ¼	23,900	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1	Q	74½	75⅜	73½	73⅝	102⅛
116⅜	101	112⅜	Jan. 3.	98¼	July 26.	102	102¼	− 1⅜	1,600	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	103⅝	103⅝	102¼	102⅜	111
280	225	285	Apr. 27.	245	Nov.	275	300	...	200	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '10.	1½	Q	275	275	275	...	...
66⅜	54⅞	66	Jan. 10.	38	July 26.	42	43	...	100	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,900	Nov. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	65
136⅜	115⅜	127⅛	Feb. 28.	111⅛	Oct. 3.	114	116	+ ¾	500	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '10.	1⅜	Q	115¼	115⅜	115¼	113⅜	122½
131	118	124	Feb. 28.	111½	Dec. 7.	113	115	− ½	600	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	112¾	113	112¾	113	121½
145⅛	125	143⅜	Feb. 24.	126⅜	July 26.	142¼	142½	+ ⅜	7,800	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	242,938,500	Oct. 15, '10.	2	Q	141⅞	142¾	141⅜	142¼	142¼
104	90½	98⅜	Mar. 14.	90½	July 26.	93¼	94	+ ¾	1,500	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Oct. 1, '10.	1½	Q	94	94¼	93¼	93½	95⅜
40¼	26	39½	Mar. 18.	25⅛	July 5.	32	32¼	+ ¾	800	American Woolen Co.	100	35,561,000				32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	37½
107⅜	93¾	104	Mar. 7.	90⅛	Dec. 7.	91	92¾	...	475	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	94	94	93	93	103¼
54⅜	37⅝	54	Jan. 3.	33½	July 26.	38¾	39	− ⅜	1,620	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	10,000,000	Oct. 10, '10.	50c	Q	39⅝	40	39	39	52½
125⅝	97⅞	124⅛	Jan. 3.	90¾	July 26.	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅛	12,200	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	165,362,000	Dec. 1, '10.	1½	Q	101½	101⅞	99¾	100¼	122¼
106⅜	100¼	104¼	Jan. 10.	97	July 1.	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛	540	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,193,500	Aug. 1, '10.	2½	SA	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	105
143½	107½	137½	Jan. 5.	102½	July 26.	114½	114¾	− 2¼	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,864,400	July 11, '10.	3	SA	115¾	117	114	114	130¾
122¼	103½	119¼	Jan. 8.	100¼	Sept. 6.	104¼	104⅝	− 1⅜	...	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,228,$90	Sept. 1, '10.	3	SA	106	107⅜	104½	104½	118
96	91	94	Jan. 7.	87¼	Sept. 10.	89	91¼	+ 1	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,0.0,0.0	Sept. 1, '10.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	92
5½	2⅞	3½	Jan. 5.	2	Sept. 28.	2	2½	...	200	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,$30,$20	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
38½	18¾	34⅞	Oct. 21.	21	June 30.	27⅜	29¼	+ ½	400	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000				29	29¼	29	29¼	33⅞
69½	47	65	Jan. 19.	49	Aug. 10.	56⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛	200	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	⅝	..	50	50	50	50	68½
82⅞	67	82⅝	May 21.	68½	Feb. 7.	75½	75½	+ 1⅜	11,320	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	74½	75⅜	74½	75¼	79½
164½	118	164½	Jan. 3.	125	July 26.	134	135	+ 2	400	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,997,000	Oct. 1, '10.	1½	Q	133	134½	133	134½	148
37	23⅞	33	Jan. 4.	28	June 8.	27⅝	30	− ⅜	300	Butterick Co.	100	14,047,200	Dec. 1, '10.	¾	Q	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
189⅜	165	202⅜	Nov. 1.	176¾	Feb. 8.	193¼	193½	− ¼	...	Canadian Pacific.	100	179,314,000	Oct. 1, '10.	$4	SA	193⅞	195¼	193	193⅜	180⅝
51⅜	25½	48⅜	Jan. 3.	25¼	July 26.	31½	32	+ ¼	5,723	Central Leather Co.	100	39,571,800				31½	32⅞	31¼	31½	47½
111	90¾	109¼	Mar. 8.	90¼	July 27.	103	104	+ 1	10,240	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	39,381,700	Oct. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	103½	104	103⅛	104	108¼
91¼	55⅜	92	Jan. 3.	65	Aug. 2.	80¼	80¾	− ⅛	9,430	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '10.	1¼	Q	81	81¾	80½	80¼	86⅝
71⅜	57⅝	66⅜	Jan. 3.	23⅞	July 26.	27	30	...	50	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
37⅜	31½	36⅞	Jan. 3.	19	July 26.	22	23¼	− ⅛	5,0	Chicago Great Western.	100	43,630,700				22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞	...
64⅜	58⅜	64⅛	Jan. 10.	40	July 26.	44½	45	− 1	4,0	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,162,800				45¼	45¼	44	44	...
165⅛	141	158⅜	Jan. 3.	113¾	June 30.	121⅜	122½	− ¼	7,700	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '10.	3½	SA	123	123¾	121½	122¼	157½
181	158½	172¼	Jan. 3.	143	Sept. 2.	145¾	147	− ¼	1,720	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '10.	3½	SA	146	146	145⅛	145⅜	172
198½	173⅛	182¾	Jan. 3.	137¼	July 26.	141½	142	+ ⅝	850	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	July 1, '10.	3½	SA	142	142½	142	142⅜	181
167	148	162¼	Feb. 23.	140	Apr. 28.	138	145	− 5	200	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '10.	3½	SA	140	140	140	140	150
7	3½	5⅝	Jan. 4.	2½	Dec. 23.	2¾	4	− ¾	600	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000				2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	...
18½	7¾	12¼	Jan. 4.	4⅜	Sept. 28.	...	...	− 1½	100	Chicago Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700				5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
83¼	68	92¼	Mar. 18.	61	Nov. 1.	65	69½	− ½	300	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	SA	65	65¼	65	65¼	82
53	29	50	Jan. 3.	22½	July 28.	30¾	31	− ¼	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	31⅝	32	31	31	50¼
68¼	51	65¾	Feb. 25.	46	July 26.	56¾	57⅛	− ¼	600	Colorado & Southern.	100	51,000,000	Dec. 31, '09.	2	A	58¾	58¾	56½	57	54
165¼	114⅛	160⅝	Jan. 3.	122¼	July 26.	135¼	135½	+ 2½	15,150	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1½	Q	133⅛	135¾	133¼	135¼	158¼
26½	16½	23¼	Jan. 6.	11½	June 30.	14½	15	− ⅝	3,150	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500				14⅞	15⅜	14½	14½	23⅜
93½	73¼	86⅜	Jan. 3.	70⅜	July 26.	78	79½	+ 1½	1,000	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,817,600	Oct. 10, '10.	1	Q	77⅞	79	77⅞	79	85½
200	167¾	185	Jan. 3.	149¼	July 26.	163	164½	− 1¼	...	Delaware & Hudson.	100	42,502,000	Dec. 20, '10.	2¼	Q	164	165½	162¾	162⅜	186½
54	37⅜	52	Jan. 3.	23¼	July 26.	28	29	+ ¼	900	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				29	29½	29	29½	52
90	70½	84	Jan. 3.	62⅜	July 26.	67⅛	67¾	+ ¾	700	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,772,400	July 15, '10.	2½	SA	69½	70¼	67¼	67¾	84⅜
76	75	108	Dec. 21.	100	Dec. 21.	105¾	106¾	+ 34	1,013	Detroit Edison.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '10.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106	...
71¾	58	68	Dec. 19.	45	July 11.	68	70	+ 1	100	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	68	68	67	68	65
41⅜	32½	36¾	Jan. 10.	25¼	July 26.	33	33¼	+ ⅛	700	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,781,400	Oct. 31, '10.	½	Q	33½	34⅝	33⅜	33¼	37¾
50¼	37	44¼	Jan. 3.	23	July 26.	31⅜	32¼	+ 1	1,300	Erie.	100	112,578,900				27⅞	28¾	27¼	27⅝	33¾
75¼	67⅞	71	Jan. 4.	58	Aug. 2.	64¾	66	+ ½	9,505	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	45	47¼	45	47	49¼
11⅝	5	9	Jan. 4.	4⅝	July 26.	4	8	+ 1¼	2,510	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	34½	35	34½	34⅞	39⅞
113⅜	104	116½	Jan. 10.	93¾	July 29.	105¾	106	+ ⅝	1,000	Federal Mining & Smelting.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	15	15	15	15	...
320	320	*375	Apr. 12.	*350	Apr. 12.	325	450	...	100	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Dec. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	104¾	106	104½	106	109¾
...	...	186	Nov. 28.	173½	Dec. 7.	179¾	179¾	− 1½	...	Lake Shore	100	40,466,500	July 20, '10.	6	SA	350	350	350	350	...
71¼	59	70¼	Apr. 14.	60	July 1.	62	67	− 2½	3,850	Lehigh Valley.	50	60,501,300	July 14, '10.	3	SA	181¼	181¾	177⅜	179¾	...
162½	121	159¾	Jan. 3.	131½	July 26.	142½	144	− ¼	600	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	60½	60½	64	64	70⅞
95½	70	98	Oct. 10.	79	July 26.	90¾	92	+ 4¼	166,370	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '10.	3½	SA	144	144¾	143¾	143¾	156
77⅝	69½	78¾	Oct. 10.	71	July 27.	74¾	75¾	+ 1⅜	7,800	Mackay Companies.	100	41,380,400	Oct. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	92½	92½	92¼	92½	91½
153½	137	149	Oct. 6.	123	June 30.	137½	140	+ 1	1,500	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	1	Q	74¾	76	74¾	76	77½
9	5	7¼	Jan. 5.	4¼	July 23.	4½	5	+ ¼	400	Manhattan Elevated.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	138	139	138	139	138½
6⅜	3⅜	5	Jan. 3.	4⅛

The Long Island Loan & Trust Company stands for conservatism and safety in investments, the management of property and in the handling of trust estates.

In beginning the new year, the economy and safety of using the service of such a trust company warrants your careful consideration.

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
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Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

WALL STREET CORNER NASSAU

GUARANTEED CLEVELAND, O., MORTGAGES
On improved property. Titles insured. To net 5% in amounts of $1,000.00 or more.
THE GUARANTEE TITLE & TRUST CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Oldest and largest Title & Trust Co. in Ohio.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital. $5,000,000
Surplus. 18,000,000

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows interest on deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1911, of the above-mentioned Railway Company, issued under its trust deed dated January 1, 1881, to John Lillihouse and Edward St. John, as trustees:

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above mentioned bonds (sometimes known as the Peninsula Division Bonds of said Railway Company) that payment will be made at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after the date of maturity of said bonds, to wit: January 1, 1911, of the principal thereof together with the interest thereon from October 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, payable with said bonds in accordance with their terms, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds at the office of said Trust Company.

Dated New York, December 22, 1910.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

Owner of a Modern System of Railways

for auto cars as units or in multiple in every class of railway service; which can be built, operated and maintained at half the cost and with double the speed of steam or trolley railroads; and has patent protection in thirty-one countries; desires the co-operation of a person of wealth. The system is approved by railroad and traction engineers and is unequalled for new countries, undeveloped territory, mountainous regions with correspondingly high grades, and generally for fast passenger, express and light freight service everywhere. Will furnish the best N.Y. bank references. Communications from promoters will not be considered.
C. 317, Times Downtown.

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
Paid on accounts from $10 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before the 14th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Call or Write for Booklet H. on Banking by Mail
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
184 Nassau Street, New York (Tribune Building)
Established 1840.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
FIFTEENTH YEAR.
ASSETS $3,000,000.
$100 GOLD BONDS 6%
CONVERTIBLE BONDS 6.86%
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR E.
METROPOLITAN AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

DIVIDENDS.

254th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 20th, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) per cent., payable on and after January 3rd, 1911.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23rd, 1910, to Jan. 3rd, 1911.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.,

New York, December 21, 1910.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31, 1910.

The Transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3, 1911.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

New York, Dec. 16th, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (10%) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1911. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17th, 1910, until January 3d, 1911, inclusive.

East River National Bank.

New York, December 20, 1910.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until Thursday, January 5, 1911. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening [illegible]

MAKING EXCHANGE AN INVESTORS' MARKET

Latest Moves of Stock Exchange Governing Committee Directed at Professionals.

The appointment last week by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of a special committee of five to look into the operations of the arbitrage men, with the idea of forcing the traders in that department to live strictly up to the rules of the Exchange prohibiting the splitting of commissions, was regarded by some observers of Stock Exchange affairs as another move directed at the professional element. Although there has been no official announcement by the Exchange authorities of a policy of discouraging the professional trader on the floor—the man who makes his living out of the minor movements of the market and who makes his "killings" out of the unfortunate exigencies of trading—several edicts of the governing body of the Exchange passed since the Hughes committee investigation have hit that professional element so directly that the old-line commission houses have come to believe that they are coming into their own.

The investigation of the practices of the arbitrage men is not likely to hurt trading at the "rail" to any marked extent, brokers say, but much the same comment was heard a month or so ago, when a Stock Exchange edict went forth calling attention to the necessity of paying the stock tax. This was a hit at the professional trader's practice of canceling orders when transactions showed no profits as the session wore on, and thus saving such costs as $2 per hundred hares in stock transfer tax stamps and $3.50 in clearance charges.

Protests at that time that "matched orders," as the canceling process is named, did not avail to any extent have not been borne out in the later experiences of the market. Not a little of the falling off in transactions during recent days of narrow price movements is undoubtedly due to the curtailment of professional operations.

With the privilege of canceling an order, upon satisfying the second party to the original transactions with a substitute buyer or seller, as the case might be, a trader was tempted to take chances to scalp eighths or quarters which he can not take with safety under the new régime. "Matching" an order meant that a professional trader who, for instance, had bought 1,000 Steel at 73, with the idea of selling at a profit before the close of the day, might count on getting out with a whole skin, even if the bid price never advanced more than ¼. He could get the bidder to take his 1,000 at 73, and buy from the original seller and not from himself, fixing the "match" to the satisfaction of both. The Exchange never officially recognized this method of canceling a contract, but it was a general practice. Without it it means that a trader on the floor, though he has no commission to pay, must make at least an eighth on every transaction to cover costs of stamps and clearance charges. Needless to say that with the refuge of breaking even by covering at the same price as the original transaction the percentage against the trader goes up just so much.

The practice of the arbitrage men which have brought the Exchange authorities after them also relate to small savings—savings which often make up the difference between profit and loss in the long run. It has been the habit of some of the professional traders at the rail to handle arbitrage business, say between New York and London, with a division of commission charges between their foreign clients and themselves. In appointing the investigating committee of five last week the Stock Exchange authorities said:

"The Committee on Commissions reports after investigation that the arbitrage business as conducted between this Exchange and the European exchanges has practically nullified the commission laws of this Exchange, and recommends that the matter be referred to a committee of five for action."

The practice compained of allowed a broker to buy or sell and get out at, say, an eighth profit, by ignoring the commission and dividing the eighth with his client, less cable costs. He might buy, for instance, 1,000 steel at 73 and sell it immediately over the rail to London at 73⅛, enough of an advance to pay cable charges and still leave a profit. If the Stock Exchange Committee shuts down on this practice he must charge his foreign client the full eighth for commissions, thus leaving the man at the other end of the cable to pay commission and costs. Another way of doing this business on small fractional turns in the market is possible if foreign clients will be satisfied to pay commissions and costs on orders originating on this side and be satisfied to get even when by commission charges and costs of like amount are paid on this end on orders executed on the other side of the cable.

What makes the latest move of the Exchange authorities interesting to Wall Street is its broad significance in connection with other recent orders which have hit the professionals. Besides the shutting out of the "matched" order system of saving losses the Exchange only a few months ago took away from the put and call crowd, where a great deal of exchange business originated, the privilege of making headquarters in the New Street smoking room of the Exchange. Then, too, the Street remembers the action of about a year ago which prevented specialists from making transactions for their own account except under drastic restrictions.

QUITS RACING FOR A DAIRY.

Jersey Law Has Made Horse-Breeding Unprofitable, Potter Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, N. J., Dec. 25.—A dozen men are busy transforming the big racing stables on the stock farm of Robert H. McCarter Potter, the Hoboken wall paper manufacturer, into cow stables, for the owner has decided to abandon the pastime of breeding fine horses and go into the dairy business.

The anti-racing laws have cut down the demand for speedy horses to the point where he has no prospect of even getting back his expenses if he stays in that business, and he says he has no mind to run the farm at a loss.

On the other hand, he says, the dairy business is not only a flourishing one, according to the former breeder of classy stock, but it has a future. He has put Paul S. Moore, an authority on cattle, in charge of the farm, and as soon as practicable will begin to produce milk. He expects to get his market in New York City alone.

A year ago Mr. Potter was heavily assessed for his property here, which was then operated as a stock farm, but he made an appeal for the reduction of the assessment. He admitted then that he had made no money out of the farm and that many of the horses on which he had counted for a large return in sales had been disposed of at a sacrifice.

MANY IDLE IN BOSTON.

Six Hundred Men Apply for Work—Only 250 to 300 Jobs Available.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—If the number of persons who applied to the States Free Employment Association for work is any criterion, there are now more unemployed here than for some time past, in the statement of Supt. Walter L. Sears.

"Nearly six hundred men applied one morning, recently, in an hour and three-quarters after the office opened," he says. "Only half of them were classed as skilled workmen, representing nearly every kind of occupation. 110 sought general work of some kind, which would pay from $7 to $10 per week. There are only 250 or 300 jobs available, with 600 applicants. I would advise all who have employment now to remain content, for some time at least, as the future does not look especially bright.

"We have had phenomenal crops, and, on general principles, business should be good everywhere. Dun's and Bradstreet's reports may appear encouraging to the public, but between the lines may be read depression and unusual quiet."

PANTALOON SKIRT HERE.

One House Has Models of the Creation for Dressmakers to Inspect.

According to a cable dispatch from Paris, published yesterday, the hobble skirt is about to be supplanted by a new and daring creation in the way of a skirt which is described by dressmakers as "a skirt with a sort of a pantaloon attachment." The new skirt, it is said, is the invention of Paul Poiret, a gownmaker of Paris. A New York house has already imported from Paris a consignment of these skirts, which are being displayed to dressmakers here, and the house is prepared to measure and fit any woman with the new creation who thinks she would like to wear it.

Some of the city's dressmakers were asked yesterday to describe the new fashion. Their ideas of the skirt differed, and none of them could give the same description of it, but they all objected to the use of the "pantaloon," "breeches," or "trousers" in describing it, though none of them was able to suggest a more delicate word for the skirt's masculine attachment.

A woman representative of Louise & Co., at 554 Fifth Avenue, said: "Yes, we have heard about the new skirt. It is to be launched as a novelty, and maybe it will become very popular. But please don't call the little part of it the 'pants,' or rather the trousers as you men say, because it is nothing of the sort. It is just two little foot holes. First you stick a foot through one, and then you stick the other foot through the other hole, and there you are. It is not at all difficult, I assure you, and the women will not find it so."

When asked if the two holes resembled the legs of trousers, she replied: "I suppose so, but you must understand the legs are very short."

Another dressmaker described the new skirt as being very tight. The pantaloon atachment, she said, would not be visible. If the skirt should become the rage in Paris, she said, the New York women would have to adopt it whether they liked it or not, otherwise they would lose their reputation for keeping up with the fashions. When asked if she regarded the new skirt as the forerunner of trousers for women, she replied: "It is wrong to speak of that part of the skirt as trousers. I don't know exactly what you would call it, but you don't describe the Turkish women as wearing trousers.

"I don't think that our American women would ever take to the trousers worn by men. It would not only unsex them—look at Dr. Mary Walker—but there is no beauty in trousers for women. Let a woman put on trousers and her beauty is lost forever; besides, the men would never tolerate such a thing. The idea of this new skirt is not to popularize trousers for women, but to add a little touch of Orientalism to their dress. However, the skirt which will be introduced here is a much modified form of the skirt in its original Parisian make-up."

Nearly all of the dressmakers agreed that if the skirt should be adopted by women, as the dressmakers understand it, they would have to readjust their manner of dressing themselves; instead of following the usual custom of putting on a skirt by first throwing it over the head, they would have to don the new one just as trousers are put on, by entering the skirt feet first. For a slender or athletic woman this would not be a difficult thing to learn; but the dressmakers were inclined to believe that stout women or women with non-elastic joints might experience some little difficulty in getting into the skirt and in learning late in life a new way to dress themselves.

The skirt, as described in the cable dispatch, was an exact reproduction of the dress worn by Turkish women, minus the veil.

EXPLOSION KILLS DANCERS.

Powder Fired at Miners' Christmas Party—Three Dead, Eight Dying.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Three persons are dead, eight are in danger of death, and ten more are in the Westmoreland Hospital with painful burns, as the result of either somebody's carelessness or vengeance, while a number of miners were celebrating Christmas late last night at Keystone Shaft, near here.

About twenty-five men and women, some of whom had come from Youngstown, Ohio, to seek work, were dancing in the home of Michael Willing, when twenty-five pounds of black mining powder stored in an open can under the staircase went off. Some one may have thrown a cigarette butt carelessly into it, but it is also rumored that striking miners threw a bomb under the stairs. There is no confirmation of this report.

Flames from the powder shot through the room and the acid smoke blinded the dancers as they broke away to escape. The three who were fatally burned and died soon after removal to the hospital are Josephine Fagetta, married, of Youngstown, Ohio; Michael Willing, the host, of Keystone Shaft, and Jack Hemlinger, single, of Keystone Shaft.

Among those seriously burned are Elizabeth Ross, Adam Miller, Tony Willing, Michael Fagetta, Nicholas Ferri, Eva Terria, George Schulte, and Joseph Kail.

The clothing of nearly all the dancers took fire, but, although the room was burned and blackened, the house was not seriously damaged.

Men from the neighboring houses rushed in with blankets and wrapped them about the burning women, saving many from death. Supt. H. B. Bovard of the mine arranged for a special train to bring the injured to this city.

LAND SUIT LEADS TO WEDDING

Bride and Bridegroom First Met in Court as Opposing Counsel.

A case in the Second District Municipal Court, in Madison Street, will lead to-day to a wedding in the lower east side.

Both the bride and the bridegroom are lawyers. They met in the Madison Street court several weeks ago, one as defending counsel, the other as counsel for the complainant, and their friends say that each was deeply impressed with the skill the other displayed in handling the case.

The bridegroom is Harris Koppelman, whose office is at 302 Broadway. He is a member of the Congregation Ohab Zedek, on Norfolk Street. The bride is Esther Kunstler, daughter of Felix Kunstler, a real estate dealer of 158 Rivington Street.

Friends of the lawyers say that the case which was fought by them in the Second District Court was won by Miss Kunstler's client. When Miss Kunstler and Mr. Koppelman left court, however, they were the best of friends.

Whether the bride intends to continue her practice of law after the wedding will not be decided just yet, say her friends. She and her husband will think that over during their honeymoon, which will be spent somewhere in the South. The Rev. Dr. Philip Klein will perform the ceremony, and several hundred friends of the two young lawyers are expected at the wedding.

New England Industrials.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

5.. Arlington Mills	129¼
10.. Arlington Mills	129
6.. Great Falls Mf'g Co.	199
2.. Hamilton Mf'g Co.	802½
1.. Hamilton Mf'g Co.	805
14.. Lancaster Mills	125¼
10.. Merrimack Mf'g Co.	58
4.. Pepperell Mf'g Co.	300
8.. Tremont & Suffolk Mills	129

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
44th Consecutive Dividend.
SECURITIES—First Mortgages on small dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative, non-fluctuating.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar will open an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. Payments up to and including Tuesday, Jan. 10th, earn from Jan. 1st.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM.
Begin now, or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
One Beekman St., cor. Park Row, New York
4½ PER CENT

TRAIN RUNS DOWN AUTO.

Dr. Hugo M. Fletcher of Cleveland and His Wife Will Probably Die.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 25.—An automobile, in which Dr. Hugh M. Fletcher and his wife, Dr. Cora Fletcher, were this morning on the way to spend Christmas with friends in the country, was run down by a train on a crossing in Berea.

They were hurled thirty feet in the air when the train, which was going sixty miles an hour, struck the machine.

Dr. Hugh M. Fletcher, who was driving, said after the accident that he saw the train coming and thought he could cross ahead of it. Ice on the crossing retarded the machine, and the engine struck the rear end of the car. Dr. Fletcher and his wife are in a hospital in Berea, and will probably not recover.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
Total Week Ended Dec. 23, $12,640,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	91	91	91	7½
Allis-Chalmers 5s	78¼	78	78	43
Albany & Susq. 3½s	93	93	93	20
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	96½	96½	96½	8
Am. Hide & L. 6s	96	95¼	95¼	16
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	65	65	65	2
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	105½	104⅝	105	317
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	16
Am. Tobacco 6s	105⅝	105¼	105½	50
Am. Tobacco 4s	80¼	80	80	279
Ann Arbor 4s	79	78½	79	22
Armour 4½s	92⅞	92½	92⅝	105
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	134
A.,T.&S.F. gen. 4s,reg.	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91	91	91	7½
A., T. & S. F. adj. stpd.	91¼	91⅛	91¼	32½
A., T. & S. F. E. Ok. 4s	96½	96½	96½	5
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s.	108⅞	108½	108⅝	82
A., T. & S. F con. 4s.	105½	105¼	105¼	64
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,1960.	102¼	102	102	12
A.,T.&S.F.con.4s,is.1909.	105½	104¾	104¾	46
Atl. & Birm. 4s	85	85	85	4
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94	94	94	3
At. C. L. & N. 4s	93¼	92¼	92¾	192
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	99¼	98½	98½	51
B.& O.,P.,L.E.& W.V.4s	91⅞	91½	91⅞	4
B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s	91	90¾	90¾	36
B. & O. prior 3½s	93¾	92½	92¾	36
Bethlehem Steel 5s	86½	85⅞	86⅛	65
B'klyn C. R. R. 1st 5s.	103	103	103	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 4s.	83¼	82¾	82⅞	112
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 5s.	103½	103⅛	103⅛	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.	106	106	106	2
Brooklyn Union El. 5s.	101⅝	101	101	4
Bush Terminal 4s	90	89¼	89¼	11
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	92¾	91¾	92¼	31
Can. South. 1st 6s.	103¾	103½	103¾	7
Can. South. 2d 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Can. So. 2d 5s, reg.	100½	100½	100½	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	11
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s.	101	99	101	384
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s.	100½	99½	99½	560
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s, t. r. stamped	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc. 5s.	100	97¾	99½	342
Central Leather 5s.	99½	99¼	99¼	97
Central Pacific 4s.	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	24
Central Pacific 4s, reg.	95½	95½	95½	5
Central Pacific 3½s.	90⅞	90½	90⅞	9½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	122	122	122	4
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	113¼	112¾	113¼	41
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.	101½	101¼	101¼	45
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	2
C. & O. Big Sandy 4s.	88	88	88	10
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s.	94⅝	94¼	94¼	136
Chi. & Alton 3½s.	71	70¾	71	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	97⅜	97¼	97¼	84
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95⅜	95½	95⅜	274
C.,B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	95⅜	95¼	95¼	18
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	30
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s.	88⅛	88	88⅛	12
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s.	100⅛	99⅞	100	51
C., B. & Q. S. W. 4s.	99	99	99	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s.	83	83	83	2
Chi. Great West.	85⅛	84¾	84¾	43
C.,M.&St.P.g.3½s,Ser.B.	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s.	1934	92¾	92¾	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	95½	99¼	99½	103
C.,M.&St.P.Dubuque5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	88	88	88	72
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
C. & N. W. deb.5s,1021.	106	106	106	11
C. & N. W. I. f. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s.	73½	73	73	258
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	97¾	97¼	97¾	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	89½	89¼	89⅜	85
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	124½	124½	124½	14
Cin., Day. & I. 5s.	105	105	105	2
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s.	92⅜	92	92⅜	8
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s.	94	93	94	24
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	93½	92½	93¼	6
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s.	93½	93⅛	93⅛	1
Cleve. L. & W. 5s.	110	110	110	5
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	4
Col. Southern 1st 4s.	96	95½	96	14
Col. Southern ref. 4½s.	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	67½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	98½	98½	98¼	1
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, 1934	95	95	95	11
Com. Cable 4s.	84½	84½	84½	4
Cub.-Am. Sugar 6s.	95	95	95	2
D. & H. ref. 4s.	100¼	99¾	99¾	82
D. & H. conv. 4s.	98½	98⅜	98⅜	38
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	93¼	93	93	6
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.	90	89¾	89¾	20
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	101⅜	100½	101⅜	8
Detroit United 4½s.	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	5
Distill. Securities 5s.	78	77	77	75
Dul. & Iron Range 5s.	108⅝	108½	108⅝	14
Duluth, S. S. & Atl. 5s.	108¼	108¼	108¼	6
East T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	110	110	110	2
Erie, general 4s.	75¼	74½	74½	5
Erie con. 4s, A.	73¼	73	73	53
Erie con. 4s, B.	69¾	69	69¼	35
Erie 1st con. 4s.	85	85	85	25
Erie Penn. coll. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	1
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s.	113	113	113	1
Gen. Electric conv. 5s.	150¼	149¾	149⅞	34½
Green Bay deb. B.	14½	14⅜	14½	12
Hocking Val. 4½s.	102⅞	102½	102⅝	35
Hud. Co. Gas 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Houston & T. C. 1st 5s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s.	95¼	95¼	95⅜	2
Interborough R. T. 5s.	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	93
Inter. R. T. conv. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	4
Inter. Met. 4½s.	80⅜	79⅜	80	469
Int. & G. Nor. 1st 6s.	108	107½	108	6
International Paper 6s.	104¾	104½	104½	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s.	91½	91⅜	91⅜	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s.	103½	103½	103½	2
Iowa Central 4s.	68	67½	67¾	19
James., F. & C. 4s.	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	35
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	77½	77	77	30
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, reg.	76	76	76	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	116	116	116	1
Kan. City & Pac. 4s.	90	90	90	2
Kan. City Southern 3s.	73¾	73½	73½	10
Kan. & Mich 2d 5s.	97	97	97	1
Kan. City Southern 5s.	101¼	101	101¼	12
Kentucky Central 4s.	94½	94½	94½	3
Keokuk & D. M. 5s.	100	100	100	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	84½	84½	84½	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	102	102	102	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915.	91⅝	91¼	91½	31
Lack. Steel 5s, 1023.	96	96	96	6
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	88¼	88¼	88¼	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	93½	93¼	93½	26
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	93½	93¼	93½	36
Long Island ref. 4s.	96	96	96	2
Louis. & Ark. 5s.	96	95⅞	95⅞	3
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	26
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.	115	115	115	1
Louis. & N. S. R. R. joint 4s.	89½	89½	89½	6
Manhattan con. 4s.	97¼	96⅜	97¼	31
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	98¼	98⅛	98¼	8
Mercantile Marine 4½s.	64½	63⅞	64¼	14
Met. St. Ry. 4s cfs. sta.	48½	48	48	54
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s.	78⅝	78¾	78¾	10
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r.	79	78½	79	17
Mex. Cen. con. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Mich. Cent. 3½s.	86	86	86	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s.	74½	74	74	4
Mil. Gas 4s.	90	89¾	89¾	10
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s.	97¾	97½	97½	7
M., K. & T. 2d 4s.	83	83	83	1
M., K. & T. ext. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s.	91¾	90¾	90¾	25½
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920.	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917.	101½	101	101½	5
Mo. Pac. conv. 6s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Mob. & O. ext. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	8
Mob. & O. new 6s.	119	119	119	4
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s.	106½	106½	106½	12
N. Rys. of M. pr. 4½s.	94½	94½	94½	10
N. Rys. of M. gen. 4s.	90	89¼	89¼	5
N. Y. Air Brake 6s.	103	103	103	3
N. Y. Central deb. 4s.	93⅜	93	93⅜	29
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s.	89½	89⅜	89⅜	57
N. Y. Cen., L.S.col.3½s.	80¾	80	80	22
N.Y.C.,L.S.col.3½s,reg.	78¾	78¼	78⅜	49
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s.	79½	79	79	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	21
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	86	85	86	86
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s.	102¼	101½	102⅛	78
N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s.	134½	133½	134½	29
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s.	100¾	100¼	100¼	1381½
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	98¾	98¼	98¾	1
Norfolk & W. con. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Norfolk & W. conv. 4s.	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	1090
Norfolk & W. div. 4s.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	5
Norfolk & W. Poca. 4s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Northern Pacific 4s.	100¼	99⅞	100⅛	74
Northern Pacific 3s.	71	70½	71	41½
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s.	95⅞	95½	95⅞	17
Oregon S. L. 4s.	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	78
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
Oregon S. L. 5s.	112¼	112	112	21
Pacific Coast 5s.	104½	104½	104½	5
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s.	97¼	96⅝	97¼	69
Penn. 4s, 1943	103	103	103	1
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912.	99¼	99	99¼	16
Penn. gtd. 4½s.	103½	103½	103⅝	5
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915.	96¼	96	96¼	282½
Penn. 4s, 1948.	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	16
People's Gas ref. 5s.	101	101	101	7
Phila. Co. conv. 5s.	100	100	100	25
Providence Sec. 4s.	84¾	84	84¼	22
Reading gen. 4s.	98¼	98	98	47
Reading, Jer. C. col. 4s.	97½	97½	97½	2
Rway. Steel Spring 5s.	97½	97½	97½	10
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s.	90½	90½	90½	2
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s.	83½	83½	83½	1
R., W. & O. con 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	3
St. L. & Ir. Mt. R. & G. 4s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	15
St. L. & I. M. ref. s.	83	83	83	2
St. L. & Ir. Mt. gen. 5s.	107	106¾	106¾	3
St.L. & S.F.R.R. gen.5s	86½	86¼	86¼	43
St.L. & S.F.R.R. ref. 4s	81	80¾	80¾	30
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	90	89¾	89¾	14
St. L. S. W. con 4s.	75	75	75	10
St. L. S. W. 2d. inc. 4s.	82¼	82½	82¼	1½
St. P. & M., M. c. 5s.	122½	112½	112½	1
St. P. & Nor Pac. 6s.	116	116	116	2
San A. & A. P.	86¾	86¼	86¾	3
Seaboard A. L. 4s, stpd.	85¼	85¼	85¼	5
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s.	77	76¾	77	211
So. Car. & Ga.

JAPANESE PLOTTERS TRIED IN SECRET

Designs on Emperor's Life Met by Proceedings Seemingly Outside Constitution.

PRESS WARNED TO SILENCE

Fifty Arrested as Anarchists and Socialists Merely—26 Condemned—Japan Fears Red Plague.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—Americans have read from time to time in dispatches from Japan brief notices of the progress of certain little advertised proceedings against fifty men and women under trial here as "Anarchists and Socialists." Sentence of death has been passed on twenty-six of these persons—one of them a woman—and a recent authoritative utterances have declared that these twenty-six were guilty of plotting against the life of the Emperor and the imperial family. Few persons abroad, however, have any idea how carefully the proceedings have been veiled here, because few realize how unthinkable to the Japanese mind is a plot against the sacred imperial lives.

Last April it was briefly announced abroad that a number of arrests were made in Tokio. The prisoners were said to be Socialists, charged with plotting to assassinate "some high personage." Soon after the atmosphere of certain clubs, where the foreigner has been welcome, assumed an air of mystery. Few aliens were invited henceforth to enjoy their hospitality. From some source the truth transpired and was sent abroad by correspondents. The prisoners in Tokio had been arrested for being concerned in a plot against the life of the Emperor. But there were no details, and the Japanese journals had nothing to say.

Japanese, when interrogated on the subject, said they knew nothing. Correspondents in Tokio, ordered by their papers to "rush" a story of the plot, could learn nothing.

Then appeared in the Japanese press for the first time a brief paragraph, official in source, stating that a band of Anarchists had been arrested and would be tried according to law and that dynamite bombs had been found in their possession. At the same time, the police began an active campaign against Socialism in all its ramifications. Officials who were known to entertain Socialistic ideas, even of the theoretical species, were imprisoned, dismissed, or sent out of the country. A former mayor of Tokio was among the proscribed. Socialistic literature was seized at the book shops. Still nothing definite was heard of the fifty mysterious prisoners in the jails of Tokio.

When a crime is committed in France, the police perform what they call a "reconstruction." It is only in some such fashion that the plot against the life of the Emperor of Japan may be reconstructed—putting together a patchwork of passages, phrases, and even words dropped from Japanese mouths or colorlessly printed in the Japanese press.

Denjiro Kotoku's Activities.

The leader of the convicted prisoners is Denjiro Kotoku, a traveller and journalist, who is not unknown in New York. He was there in 1905. He knew French and German as well as English and while in America was at work on a Japanese translation of Prince Kropotkin's "Modern Science and Anarchism." He came back to Japan in 1906 and began actively to propagate Socialistic and Anarchical doctrines. He did not differentiate between the two. He was imbued with the Anarchist ideal of destroying the existing Government of Japan, root and branch, and on the ruins founding a Socialistic community. He realized that while Japan might have a Constitution and a Parliament, these attributes of a democracy had been secured not by revolution, but by concessions from a supreme power still inviolate and sacred, ready to assert itself, should the occasion require. He must, therefore, annihilate that supreme power.

He laid his plans carefully, but he talked too much. His latest recruits began to converse about the millennium that they were expecting. His creatures manufactured a number of bombs which were to be hurled at the Emperor as he drove from his palace to one of the outlying military schools to inspect the students. Simultaneously, the palace was to be blown up for the purpose of destroying the remaining members of the imperial family. Thus the divine power established by Jimmu Tenno 2,570 years ago would pass away. A loyal palace guard is believed to have conveyed the first information of the plot to the police. The arrests followed.

When the arrests were made, instructions were sent to every newspaper in Japan, whether printed in the vernacular or in a foreign language, that no mention whatever was to be made either of the arrest or of anything connected with the arrest. Lawyers were warned not to meddle with it. They were given to understand that the charge was that the prisoners were concerned in a dynamite plot, the scene of which was to be Tokio. Subsequent warnings were given to the press to ignore the case completely. In the circumstances the Japanese newspapers complied, although certain of them mildly and impersonally protested against the drastic measures employed by the police in making wholesale and secret arrests, and denounced secret trials. They usually did this when commenting upon political riots in Berlin or strike riots in Paris.

The criminal code of Japan, although it does not indicate the legal machinery by which such a thing may be handled, provides in Article 73 that:

> Any on who injures, assassinates, or attempts to assassinate the Emperor, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Crown Prince, or the Imperial grandchildren shall be put to death.

Aside from the abrupt, concise wording of this Article 73 the laws of Japan provide for all crimes against life and property in which the dynasty is not concerned, but not exactly in the Western way, which is based on Roman or common law.

Japanese Legal Procedure.

It is pointed out that in Japan the magistrate's court, whose investigations are always secret, and similar to the procedure of the American Grand Jury, renders a decision on a case which virtually amounts to a verdict, but it cannot sentence. There must follow a public trial, and after the public trial there can be an appeal to the higher court, while still another appeal is permissible from that court's decision to the Court of Cassation or Supreme Court of Appeal.

The case of the plotters against the Emperor, some say, went straight from the Magistrate's Court to the Court of Cassation. According to other informers, it went from the preliminary court to a specially constituted imperial court. In either case it has been urged that the departure from the law of the land was both unconstitutional and unprecedented, and can only be accounted for on the fact that, in spite of Constitution and the laws, the imperial will still remains the ultimate and dominant power in Japan.

A month ago an agitation on behalf of the prisoners was noted in certain American and European papers with socialistic proclivities. Thereupon the Japanese Embassies in London and Washington issued a statement to the effect that Dr. Kotoku and his fellow-prisoners were being subjected to the "preliminary examination" which, revealing sufficient evidence on the part of the prosecution for indictment, is always secret, not only in Japan, but elsewhere, and that the prisoners would, if indicted, have a public trial with the usual opportunity for appeal.

In spite of this announcement the proceedings have been regarded by many as showing that Japan's modern Constitution and her Parliament still lack something of the English ideal. The authorities in Japan, responsible for the safety of the public and the lives of their sovereign and his family, face the realization that the seeds of Anarchism and Socialism have blown across the ocean through the doors opened for the intercourse of trade and culture with what is known as the "civilized world," and that these seeds have taken root and propagated on this island soil. The supreme power was invoked to avert a direct blow from this source and will now exercise itself, it is asserted, to stamp out from the country what has been referred to in the Japanese press as the "Red Plague." Every department of the Government will be concerned, the army and navy, as well as the civil and educational bureaus. It has already been stated in the press that soldiers and sailors are to receive instruction pointing out the fallacy and danger of Socialist doctrines. Already John Stuart Mill's "Liberty" has been taken from the college libraries.

The attempt on the life of the Japanese Emperor shows that the Anarchial idea of the annihilation of all authority and law is not a mere theory. Where it has been aimed at other Governments there has always been the consciousness that its work would be incomplete on account of the reaction that would ensue among the intelligent and law-abiding majority. In Japan it is different. There, with the Imperial house annihilated, the structure of apparent political freedom conceded by that house crumbles to the ground. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that had the plot succeeded Japan would have been 'like a church deprived of its God-head.

The Emperor, to the great mass of the Japanese, still occupies a semi-divine position. That fact abundantly accounts for the Japanese official reticence as to any plot to annihilate the dynasty. Japanese of advanced ideas are beginning to doubt the efficacy of perpetuating this delusion, particularly where its results may become the subject for foreign censure. Nevertheless, said a Japanese:

"When the twenty-seventh session of the Imperial Diet meets the last week in December, there will not be one word about the Anarchists who were arrested last Spring with dynamite bombs in their possession, or any inquiry as to the proceedings against them."

As to the question whether there was any power in Japan outside the law of the land and superior to it, this Japanese said:

"Our Emperor gave us our constitution in 1889, and made it possible for us to make our laws. He is too wise a statesman to undo what he has done—to place an obstacle in the way of progress. He is still able, however, to protect the institutions he has founded, the concessions he has made from assault; and his protection will always be manifest."

WARSHIPS NEED REMODELING

Over $2,500,000 Asked to Bring Naval Vessels Up to Date.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The triple-screw cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis are to be converted into "mother ships" for submarine boats. They were designed to destroy the commerce of an enemy, and were fitted with boilers and machinery supposed to make them speedy enough to overtake even the fastest ocean liners.

But the mercantile marine has progressed in speed more rapidly than the navy, and now, a few years after they were launched, the twenty-knot cruisers are completely outclassed by the swift transatlantic liners.

Chief Constructor Watt has recommended that they be turned into "mother ships." He points out the vulnerability of the vessels, which are too weak to stand before any warship and too big for police work. He proposes to remove about two-thirds of the boiler power and two of the three engines in each ship, so as to make them economical in operation. Equipped with dynamos for recharging the storage batteries of submarines, and with ample room for their supplies, each of the vessels should be able to "mother" seven submarines. The estimated cost of the changes would be about $150,000 for each ship.

Although in commission only a few years, the battleships Georgia and Virginia need modernizing in regard to their batteries, ammunition hoists, turret-turning gear, fire-control stations, and magazine-cooling systems. These changes will cost $400,000 in each case.

Extensive changes also must be made in the Dubuque, Marietta, Paducah, Arethusa, Justin, Saturn, and Iroquois, and altogether the bill for repairs and changes on these ships during the next year or two will aggregate $1,488,000.

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS FALL

Value Imported in November $10,300,000 Less Than in November, 1909.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Manufacturers' materials imported during November last show a marked falling off, as compared with similar imports in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. This was especially true of India rubber, hides and skins, wool, copper, fibres, lumber, and pig iron.

The total imports of manufacturers' materials in November amounted to $130,200,000, $10,300,000 less than in the previous November. During the first eleven months of the year, however, these imports, valued at $1,426,620,000, were greater by $89,860,000 than in November last year.

Hides and skins were imported last month to the value of $5,500,000, as against $11,500,000 in the previous November. The November, 1910, imports of India rubber aggergated $5,750,000, as against $8,750,000 in November, 1909.

Articles other than manufacturers' materials show, in most cases, but little change.

GET CARTRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Army Buys 8,000,000 Rounds from Private Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Though the army makes a large part of its own ammunition at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, it has been under the necessity of going into the open market for no less than eight million rounds of caliber .30 small-arms ammunition.

It has just let contracts to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company and the Peters Cartridge Company, for 1,750,000 cartridges each, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, for 6,000,000 rounds.

BALLINGER, SNUBBED BY TAFT, MAY RESIGN

Carmi E. Thompson Is Made an Assistant Secretary Against His Wishes.

HE WANTED HIS OWN FRIEND

The President Has Placed His Own Man in Inner Circle of Department—Further Investigation Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is understood that the appointment by the President of Carmi E. Thompson, the retiring Secretary of State of Ohio, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a great disappointment to Secretary Ballinger.

Following the President's express repudiation of Mr. Ballinger's coal land policy, opposing the leasing of mines, and the indorsement of the President's repudiation in the report of the Ballinger-Pinchot Joint Committee of Congress, this appointment has revived the rumor that Mr. Ballinger will speedily resign. It must be remembered, however, that hints as broad as this one appear to have been made to the Secretary of the Interior before and he still sits in the Cabinet.

According to the local impression, Mr. Ballinger wanted Clement S. Ucker, now Chief Clerk of the Department, to be made Assistant Secretary. Mr. Ucker has been loyal to the Ballinger régime with which he has been associated from the time Mr. Ballinger was Commissioner of the Land Office. It has been part of the Secretary's policy to reward those who were loyal in helping carry on the activities forced upon the Department by the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.

Instead the President chose to make a personal appointment, and has brought to the Assistant Secretaryship, Carmi E. Thompson, one of his old friends. The anti-Ballinger faction in the Interior Department construes this as a direct slap at the Secretary.

The Department is working hard to get its affairs into shape to stand an investigation by the new Democratic House of Representatives, which is not expected to be so formal as was the inquiry by the Nelson Committee. Mr. Ballinger naturally would have been pleased at such a time to have his staff composed of men personally loyal to himself, who understood all the things that had gone before.

Instead, he will have introduced into his inner circle a man who must be regarded as distinctly the representative of the President.

Carmi A. Thompson was one of the numerous possibilities discussed for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Ohio Republican Convention last Summer. The situation was very complicated, and the real fight was over the platform. President Taft's influence was exerted to two ends, to prevent the nomination of Judge O. B. Brown, the candidate of George B. Cox of Cincinnati, and to put through the platform drawn up at Beverly by Senator Dick and Wade H. Ellis in opposition to the progressive platform offered by James R. Garfield.

This double effort kept the Taft forces from fixing positively on any candidate, but they were friendly to Thompson, among others, and he was openly urged by Senator Dick. In order to carry out the plans of the Taft forces, Thompson was compelled to withdraw from the field the day the convention met. By that time the Taft people had almost decided to attempt to force the nomination of Nicholas Longworth.

Thompson's present appointment is considered his reward for withdrawing when it suited the Taft forces to have him do so. It is also regarded as a recognition of Senator Dick's services in making his successful fight against the Garfield platform.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR SOUTH

Experiments in Acclimatization Successful, Says Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Successful experiments by the Department of Agriculture in the acclimatization and breeding of Egyptian cotton in the southwestern part of the United States have led experts of the Government department to believe that this cotton can be grown with profit in this country. In a bulletin the department announces that the breeding work has developed several superior strains and two very distinct varieties which are ready for testing on a field scale.

Favorable results as to the quality and uniformity of the fibre produced have been obtained from these experiments. The diversity caused by crossing with other types of cotton which during the experiments of the previous season seemed to threaten seriously the future of the acclimatized stock, has to a great extent disappeared. The report says the possibility of growing Egyptian cotton of good quality on the irrigated lands of Southern Arizona and Southeastern California has been demonstrated. Production on a large scale awaits the solution of certain cultural and commercial problems which are now receiving attention.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1910 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	Mar. 29, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914..J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 18, 1898
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	.....	.....	.....	.....	113⅝	Jun. 19, 1909
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	106¼	Apr. 25	105⅛	Oct 28	105⅛	Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. Canal 4s.....	105¼	Oct. 28	101½	July 19	104⅝	Dec. 19, 1910
N. Y. Canal 4s.....	114⅝	Mar. 28	114⅝	Mar 28	114⅝	Mar. 28, 1910
North Carolina 6s, 1919.....A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	99½	Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100¼	Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. consol. 4s, small.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	Dec. 11, 1903
North Caro. special tax.....A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½	July 27, 1910
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.	103½	July 27	103¼	July 27	103½	July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.....J. J.	96	July 5	94⅜	Mar 9	95⅞	Dec. 23, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	93½	Jun. 20	93½	Mar 9	95½	Jun. 20, 1910
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	58	Jan. 4	36	Dec 7	42½	Dec. 23, 1910
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	90⅞	Jan. 20	87	Nov. 14	88	Nov. 23, 1910
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	Dec. 20, 1907
Virginia Riddleberger.....Q. Jan.	101¼	Mar. 4	100½	Jan 20	100¾	Oct. 11, 1910
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	100¾	Jun. 3	100¼	Feb 5	100¾	Jun. 3, 1910
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon.....J. Jan.	115¼	Oct. 19	114½	Mar 28	115¼	Dec. 2, 1910
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	115¾	Jan. 28	114½	May 5	115¼	Nov. 3, 1910
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	103	Mar. 22	101¼	Jun 27	102⅝	Dec. 22, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾	Feb. 24	101¼	Aug 4	101¾	Nov. 16, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon.....	102¼	Mar. 11	101½	Mar 11	102¼	Mar. 11, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....	100¾	Oct. 26	100¾	Aug 11	100¾	Oct. 26, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.....	100¾	Dec. 5	100¼	Aug 11	101¼	Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.....	101¼	Aug. 11	101¼	Aug 11	100⅝	Oct. 11, 1909
Panama 2s, 1908-18, reg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	Dec. 22, 1910
Argentine 5s.....	98⅛	Dec. 5	95¾	Jan 4	95½	Dec. 22, 1910
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 13, 1925..F. A.	96¼	Apr. 2	94	Nov 4	95⅜	Dec. 22, 1910
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925. J. J.	93½	Apr. 5	93½	Aug 22	95⅜	Dec. 22, 1910
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan. 4, 1925..F. A.	92½	Apr. 6	88½	Jan 23	89⅜	Dec. 21, 1910
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925..F. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.....Q. F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	May 3, 1906
Phil. Isl. p.w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	108¾	Feb. 26, 1908
Phil. Isl. land pur. 4s, 1914-45. Q. F.	100½	July 14	100½	July 14	100½	July 14, 1910
Republic of Cuba 5s.....M. S.	104	Feb. 2	101¼	Aug 6	103	Dec. 22, 1910
Republic of Cuba 4½s.....	98¾	Mar. 7	97	Jan 17	97½	Nov. 16, 1910
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	97¼	Feb. 3	95	July 28	96⅞	Dec. 20, 1910
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.....Q. J.	98¾	Apr. 15	96¾	Aug 22	97¼	Dec. 20, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Dec. 1, 1953. J. D.	97¼	Mar. 7	92½	Nov 23	92½	Dec. 22, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series A.....	96⅞	Mar. 7	95⅜	Jan 24	96¼	May 7, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series B.....	96⅝	May 2	95⅜	Jan 24	96⅜	May 2, 1910

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
N. Y. City 3½s, 1954.....M. N.	88⅝	Feb. 25	85¼	Aug 22	86½	Dec. 12, 1910
N. Y. City 3½s, 1954, reg.....M. N.	88	Feb. 17	88	Feb 17	88	Feb. 17, 1910
N. Y. City 3½s, 1955.....M. N.	88¼	Nov. 2	88¼	Nov 2	88¼	Nov. 2, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1918.....M. N.*	99¼	Mar. 8	99½	Mar 8	99½	Mar. 8, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1936, reg.....M. N.	98½	Aug. 13	96¼	Aug 25	98⅝	Nov. 5, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1957.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 4	96¼	Aug 5	99½	Dec. 21, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957.....*M. N.	110	Jan. 7	105¼	Aug 8	107½	Dec. 23, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957, reg...*M. N.	108¼	Jan. 31	105¼	Aug 13	107	Dec. 21, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957, new...M. N.*	100⅝	Jan. 7	105¼	Aug 5	107¼	Dec. 23, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957, new, reg. M. N.*	107	July 15	106⅝	July 15	106⅝	July 15, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1917.....*M. N.	104	Apr. 12	102	Oct 18	102¼	Dec. 8, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1917, new...M. N.*	103¼	Apr. 15	102¼	Dec 6	102¼	Dec. 6, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1958.....M. N.*	100⅜	Jan. 4	96¼	Aug 9	99⅜	Dec. 20, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959.....M. N.*	100⅜	Jan. 3	96	Aug 9	99⅜	Dec. 21, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959, reg.....*M. N.	99¼	Mar. 23	98¼	Nov 21	98½	Nov. 21, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.....*M. N.	101½	Dec. 22	100	July 26	101½	Dec. 23, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1956, reg.....M. N.	99¼	May 10	97½	Nov 17	98⅜	Dec. 23, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1955, reg.....M. N.	97⅝	Sep. 22	97½	Sep 22	97⅝	Sep. 22, 1910

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. *Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,593,800	..	..	.....	50	55
Do 6% cum. pf.	2,798,100	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	80	82½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	24	28
Do preferred..	1,625,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do 1st 6s, '31	1,795,000	3	S	M. & N.	84	..
Atl. Av. 5s, '31.	2,241,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	102
Aug. R. & E. 5s.	1,000,000	V	V	V	100	..
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Oct 10, 10	38⅝	43
Do preferred.	3,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 10, 10	85	86
Do 5s, '41....	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Do ref. 5s, '46	V	V	V	V	92	95
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	815,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89	91
Birm. R. & E. 5s of '24.....	982,000	V	V	V	101	104
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	..	25
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	Oct 10, 10	120	140
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	V	V	V	97	100
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103½
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933..	121,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	102
B'klyn C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	M. & N.	168	175
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	V	104	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	Aug 1, 10	100	101
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36.	5,005,000	V	V	V	75	78
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Cap. Tr., (Wash.)	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 10	126½	129
Do 1st 5s, '47.	4,000,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 10	113¼	114
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	4¾	Q	Oct. 1, 07	90	140
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	V	S	V	80	95
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	80	..
Do con 5s, '99.	1,734,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	94½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	766,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Chattan'ga Rys	2,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 11	70	75
Do 1st 5s '56.	2,165,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cl'tz L, H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s.....	1,073,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	92½
Clev. El. Ry. 5s, '13.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Columbia G. & E.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,980,500	2½	S	J. & J.	59	63
Clev. Ry. 5s, '12	3,151,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Colum (Ga) El. 5s	V	V	V	V	..	92
Colum's New'k & Z. 1st 5s...	1,260,000	5½	A	M. & S.	95½	97
Com. Power 5s.	2,731,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102
Do unstamp.	1,809,378	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	103
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	..	20
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	July 1, 10	90	..
Coney Isl. & B.	2,983,900	2	Q	Feb., 1907	50	..
Do 1st con 4s	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	70
Con. Gas, E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,881,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
Con. Tr. of N.J. Dolst 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 10	72	74
	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22.	3,658,000	2	S	M. & N.	..	95
Detroit & Flint 5s, 1921.....	1,400,000	2½	S	V	90	92
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Do 5%sc., 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	40	47
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,209,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	101
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	6,546,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96½
Edison E. (L. An.) pfd. stock.....	V	V	V	V	68	70
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	290	..
Elmira Water, L. & R.R. 1st 5s	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do con 5s...	V	V	V	V	..	90
El Paso El. 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Emp. Dist. El. Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	..	80
Do preferred	501,100	V	V	V	77	80
Do 5s.....	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	73	75
Erie El. Mot. 1st ref. s. f. 5s, '41	V	2½	S	A. & O.	..	†102½
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	13½	N	Aug 6, 10	190	..
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, '10	1,200,000	V	V	V	99	101
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	96
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	84	89
Grd. Rap. & Mus. Pow. 5s.....	2,225,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
Harwood El. 5s, '30	700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Houston L. & P. 1st 5s, 1942...	741,000	·½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Hud. & Man. Ry	V	V	V	V	20	21½
Ind. Un. Tr. 5s, '33	1,250,000	V	V	V	70	78
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	106½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	105
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
B & N F Dist 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	66¼	..
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	74¼
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s.....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Belt Ry. 1st 6s, 1916..	2,500,000	8	S	J. & J.	107½	108½
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	9,543,080	..	..	.....	21	22½
Do 1st l.r. 5s.	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Dec. 1, 10	70	71½
Do 6% notes.	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¼	96
Kankakee G. & E 1st & ref. 5s, '30	5,478,000	3	S	M. & S.	98⅝	99
Kan. C. West. 5s	V	V	V	V	90	95
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s, 1937.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84½	85½
Knox. R. & L. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 10	100¾	101½
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	1,932,000	V	V	V	92	95
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33..	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Los A.G. & E. 5s	1,981,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
Memph. St. R. 5s	1,100,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Met. Elec. (Reading) 1st 5s, '39.	7,394,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Mich. Un. Rys. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29...	1,900,000	V	V	V	85	90
Min'p's Gen. E. 1st con. 5s....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	5,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Mobile Elec. 5s. Do stock....	4,208,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Nash. R. & El. 5s	1,355,000	V	V	V	86	89
Nashv. R. & L. Do preferred	4,054,000	V	V	V	25	..
Do ref. 5s, '58	4,000,000	⅝	Q	Jan. 1, 11	54	56
Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 11	84½	85½
N. Y. & Q. Elec. L. & P.	1,785,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94¼	95
Do preferred	619,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Do 1st 5s....	1,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 10	77	82
N. Y. State Rys	1,250,000	1½	Q	F. & A.	99¼	102
Do preferred	2,350,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 11	88	88
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	3,162,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 3, 11	92½	93½
	2,461,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1910. Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Hudson Co. Ry. ext. 5s...	100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Ninth Avenue..	V	V	V	V	150	..
Northampton, E. & Wash. Tr. 1st 5s, '50....	V	V	V	V	92	96
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st. 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M

MEMBER OF BOARD SPEAKS PLAINLY

Appointee to City Educational Committee Does Not Mince Words Regarding Directors.

"Insubordination, and a failure to recognize their superiors," is the gist of the summing up of a member of the Board of Education in regard to the recent acts of insurgency, as he termed them, of the High School Games Committee, which has been attempting to play battledore and shuttlecock with rules which have been on the books of the P. S. A. L., since the inception of the organization in 1903.

"Further than this," continued the authority, "these men, who do not seem to know on what side their bread is buttered, and have apparently hoodwinked their Principals to join them in their false position. The Principals, who are given to prating to their youngsters in the schools about the importance of being honest in every action, obeying the laws, and what not, do not appear to be setting fine examples along these lines.

"If men, employed by some other department of this city were to stoop to the methods pursued by the bodies in question, there is little doubt in my mind that they would be—to say the least—transferred for the good of the service, and I'm not sure that that wouldn't be a good thing in this case, in view of the fact that they are trying to break down the bulwarks which have been established for the permanent good of the schoolboys of this territory."

Another close follower of all kinds of sports, when asked what he thought about the condition of affairs now as against those of early days in schoolboy sport, said: "Why there is no comparison to be made. As far back as 1882, when the preparatory schools held their championships on the old Fifty-sixth Street Manhattan grounds, ringers were the rule, as boys who were in no way identified with the schools they represented sported colors, and competed and won prizes. Now, that sort of thing would be impossible, with the guards which now exist, in the shape of the proper sort of rules, legislated by men who have no axes to grind, and who give up their time merely for love of the game.

"Later on when the Metropolitan High Schools Association and the Long Island High Schools Association came into existence, their standing as against that of the present P. S. A. L.—if any comparison can be made—was practically nil.

"Under the old régime, when professional coaches had no voice in the councils which prescribed for the betterment of sport generally, there was a wealth of scholastic talent, which could give satisfactory expositions of their capabilities on any apparatus in a gymnasium, and from such clientele our champions were obtained. Now, however, with a corps of men in control of the physical side of our schools—the salaries of whom would pay for the entire educational outlay of the average city of 100,000 inhabitants—we have yet to see any real result from such a tremendous financial expenditure.

"Of course it might be argued that the successes of the P. S. A. L. could be attributed to these men, but when it is known that they were not, and are not, employed to—from methods which are purely a survival of the fittest—find the fastest runner of the school, with which they should only in a minor degree be concerned, they being employed to provide for a uniform physical excellence, the question presents itself, What do they do to forward the interests of physical culture in the public schools of to-day?

"Although it is rumored that the schoolboys will have a gymnastic championship, to consist of exercises on various apparatus which has been in use for years, no date has yet been announced. Strange as it may seem I am informed that the Chairman of the High Schools Games Committee, W. H. Andrews, Boys' High School physical director, hasn't even a gymnasium."

TARIFF DELEGATES APPOINTED

Prominent Men to Represent State and City at National Conference.

The delegates to the National Tariff Commission Association conference, to be held in Washington on Jan. 11 and 12, have now all been appointed. They will come from every State in the Union to consider the advisability of continuing, by a permanent tariff commission, the work already started by the commission appointed by President Taft, of which Prof. Henry C. Emery of Maine is the Chairman.

Gov. White has named as delegates to represent the State: Charles A. Schieren, Everett P. Wheeler, William J. Schieffelin, Ansley Wilcox, William B. Cogswell, and William McCarroll.

Mayor Gaynor, on behalf of the city, has appointed William H. Gibson, Dick S. Ramsay, Charles U. Carpenter, Isaac N. Seligman, Franklin Johnston, Charles M. Higgins, and Nathaniel H. Levi.

The National Tariff Commission Association has recently published a bulletin showing the positions of the various States upon the question, and finds that twenty-eight Republican States have indorsed the tariff commission principle, while fifteen have indorsed revision by schedules. Two Democratic States have indorsed the commission on principle, while thirty-six have failed to mention it in their platforms. Of the members of the present United States Senate forty-six Republicans are committed by their State platforms.

"It may be fairly deduced," says this bulletin, "that the Republican Party has accepted the tariff commission principle, and has recorded itself so strongly in favor of legislation developing the present tariff board into a permanent independent tariff commission that action at the present session of Congress may be reasonably expected. The position of the Democratic Party is clearly shown to be not in opposition to the principle of a tariff commission, as in a very large majority of State platforms no stand was taken."

The present tariff board has done a great deal of work in laying the foundation for a systematic and intelligent investigation of the tariff. It is gathering information as to each article mentioned in the tariff, the actual costs of production, actual prices at home and abroad, peculiar local conditions affecting particular industries and the general conditions of home and foreign competition to which they are subject.

Mr. Emery, in a recent address, said: "We believe that such a body will render service of great value both to the executive and the legislative branches of the Government. It is, however, of the utmost importance that it should be established on a permanent basis; and that its duties and powers should be defined by law in such a way as to make it free from the influence or control of any party."

'BOB' EVANS TO BE A GENERAL

It will soon be Gen. "Bob" Evans, and the Army at last has its chance to cheer and tell stories about its "Bob" just as the Navy has had for nearly half a century in the procession of its own picturesque and much beloved Admiral "Bob" Evans. President Taft is responsible for giving the army a "Bob" Evans among its generals. A few days ago he announced that among the new general officers he would appoint early in the new year would be Col. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Thirtieth United States Infantry.

When Col. Evans becomes a Brigadier General he will be assigned to the Division of Militia Affairs, succeeding Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, who also becomes a Brigadier General, as Chief of the Division. In his new berth he will be in direct charge of the National Guard relations with the Federal Government, and to him will be intrusted the task undertaken by Gen. Weaver of bringing into harmony the Regular Army and National Guard organizations of the country.

Col. Evans, like Admiral Evans, is a Southerner. He was born in Mississippi, in 1852, and was graduated from West Point in 1875. A few years ago Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, who is a West Pointer, predicted that within a few years the Army would have as many Southern-born officers as it had at any time prior to the Civil War, when its representation was greater than that of any other section of the country.

A glance through the Army Register of 1910 shows that that prediction has already come true, and that at the present time there are more Southerners commanding regiments in the regulars than from any other part of the country.

OUST METHODIST MINISTER.

He Called Church Women "Old Hens" and Men "Tightwads," Says Board.

Credited with calling some of the ladies of the church "a lot of old hens" and certain members of the official board "tightwads," and accused of keeping money collected by him for the church, while on the other hand charging his congregation with non-support and the official board with owing him $143 in salary, the Rev. Clarence E. McKelvey, who has been pastor of the Methodist Church at Navesink only since May, has been removed by the Rev. Dr. John Handley, Presiding Elder of the New Brunswick district of the Methodist Conference, on the demand of the official board.

Ever since the Rev. Mr. McKelvey's appointment to the church last Spring there has been friction between the pastor and the church folks. He raised a few hundred dollars through private solicitation, which was used up in improvements on the church. Ill-feeling soon sprang up among some of the church members, who thought that the young pastor was spending too much money without rendering any statement to the official board, and feared that the church might be plunged into debt.

Determined to have his own way in all things, it was said, and making unkind remarks about certain members of the church, Mr. McKelvey went on until many of his congregation remained away from church. The climax was reached at the fourth quarterly conference, when his resignation was demanded.

J. M. Johnson, Webster Swan, and George W. Palmer, members of the official board, said:

"Matters in the church have been in a state of turmoil for several months, and through misrepresentation, we, as members of the official board, have been placed in a very unfavorable light by the doings and sayings of Pastor McKelvey.

"It has reached our ears that Mr. McKelvey has said we are in arrears in his salary. This is not true, as we have paid his salary to date. We have been unable to get a satisfactory statement of moneys collected by him, for which a formal demand was made at the last quarterly conference."

Mr. McKelvey stated that his reason for resigning was that his congregation did not support him. He further remarked that his back salary amounted to $143 and that $50 which the board had voted to him to aid him in leaving town was practically useless, and that he felt he could not leave town an honest man with that small amount.

Mr. McKelvey has a wife and three children, the oldest of whom is only four. Some of the official board have heard that he had written several letters to friends and members of other churches stating that he and his family were almost starving, and that his children often went to bed crying for something to eat.

This is not the first time that differences have arisen between the church and pastors. One who had been assigned to the charge last March arrived at the parsonage, looked around, and left. The trouble was the amount of the salary, said to have been $600 a year.

No services were held yesterday, but Sunday school met as usual.

The Rev. James B. Shaw of Ocean Grove has been appointed to the vacancy until the new session of conference.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Arbetman Brothers & Blair, Chicago, Ill.; S. Blair, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Englander, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Bernstein, skirts; Herald Square Hotel.
Levy Brothers Clothing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Levy, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Dreyfuss, J., & Son, Boston, Mass.; J. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; 753 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Annis, N., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. W. Wenzell, furs; Hotel Albert.
Silverstein, I., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; B. Phillip, trousers; The Breslin.
Pellittieri, S., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; S. Pellitteri, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

SALESMEN.—A well-established house making a specialty of misses' and children's fur sets is open to engage salesmen for East and West; satisfactory arrangement made with right parties; will also consider proposition as side line. N 26 Times.

Guide for Buyers.

Directory of Wholesale Merchants.
One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

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A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
CROCHETED LACES.
N. Jannelli, 324 East 14th St. (Imported.)
EGYPTIAN SCARFS. (Silver and Gold.)
R. A. Sawaya, 35 Broadway, Room 52.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, 87-89 University Place.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
NECKWEAR Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 732, 735, 737 Broadway.

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This block front, suitable for Institution or Apartment Houses. Terms to suit. Apply
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Upright pianos of fine grade and player-pianos of unusual merit at most reasonable prices and liberal terms. Visitors are pleased and surprised beyond expression. Come and let us give you a demonstration.
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Weber Upright	425	150
Mason & Hamlin Upright	475	200
Haynes Upright	350	150
Chickering Upright	400	100
Erard Upright	250	65

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VAN PRAAG,
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$42 TO $48.

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St. Louis	Dec. 31, 10:00 A. M.	St. Paul	Jan. 11, 10:00 A. M.
Kroonland	Jan. 4, 10:00 A. M.	Lapland	Jan. 11, 10:00 A. M.
Oceanic	Jan. 7, 10:00 A. M.	Megantic	Jan. 14, 11:00 A. M.

CRUISES WEST INDIES SPANISH MAIN PANAMA CANAL S. S. New York Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911 Send for Particulars.

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis...Dec. 31, 10 AM|St. Paul...Jan. 11
Oceanic....Jan. 7, 10 AM|Adriatic..Jan. 21
*White Star Line Steamer, Pier 61, N. R.
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Min'waska.Jan. 7, 10:30 AM|Min'haha..Jan. 21
Minneapolis.Jan. 14, 10 AM|Min't'nka..Jan. 28

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland..Dec. 28, 10 AM|L'pl'd (nw).Jan.11
Kroonland..Jan. 4, 10 AM|Finland...Jan. 18
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†St. Louis...Dec. 31, 10 AM|†St. Paul..Jan. 11
Oceanic.....Jan. 7, 10 AM|Adriatic..Jan. 21
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Megantic...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Laurentic.Feb. 11
Baltic.....Jan. 28, 11 AM|Baltic....Feb. 25

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Romanic.Mar. 18, noon|Romanic.....April 29
Cretic..Mar. 29, noon|Cretic.....May 10

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Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool
Campania, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.|Campania, Jan. 25
GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES
TRIESTE FIUME
Pannonia.Feb 25,noon|Saxonia.....Mar. 30
Ultonia.Mar. 23, noon|Pannonia.....Apr. 13

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Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.
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New S. S. "Guiana" sails Jan. 10th, Feb. 18th, and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., 363 and 364 Fifth Av., or any ITaket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

$45.00 TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
EXCELLENT CABIN ACCOMMODATION.
Companello....Jan. 5|Voiturno.....Feb. 9
Uranium.....Jan. 19|Companello...Feb. 16
URANIUM S. S. CO., 17 B'way, N. Y., 1st floor, rear.

BERMUDA
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD.
ONE DAY from NEW YORK (Two Nights)
BY THE MAGNIFICENT FAST MAIL
Twin Screw S.S. "Oceana"
14,000 Tons Displacement; 8,000 Tons Register; 535 Feet Long; 55 Feet Beam; 38 Feet Deep; Wireless Telegraph; Bilge Keels; Submarine Signals. LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMER TO BERMUDA.
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP FARE, $20 up including Stateroom Berth and Meals.
FINEST CUISINE ON THE ATLANTIC.
Special trips, including Carriage Drives, Launch Trips, numerous Shore Excursions, and Best Hotel Accommodations for 8 Days, $25, in addition to steamship fare. Booklet and full particulars of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y. PHONE WORTH 710.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Furnessia.....Jan. 7, noon|Caledonia...Feb. 4, 11 AM
Columbia...Jan. 21, 1 PM|Furnessia.Feb. 11, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
La Bretagne..Dec. 29|*La Provence..Jan. 19
*La Lorraine..Jan. 5|La Bretagne..Jan. 26
*La Savoie....Jan. 12|*La Savoie....Feb. 2
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
*Chicago.....Feb. 4
GENERAL [illegible], 19 State Street, N. Y.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:37|Moon rises..2:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:49	4:18	10:16	10:12
Governors Island	4:30	5:05	11:04	11:00
Hell Gate	6:20	6:55	12:39	12:35

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 25.

SS Andyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 10.
SS Cunaxa, St. Lucia, Dec 12.
SS Seminole, Puerto Plata, Dec. 20.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau, Dec. 22.
SS Maracas, Grenada, Dec. 18.
SS Chimu, Philadelphia, Dec. 12.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Dec. 14.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 24.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 24.
SS El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 22.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Parima, Grenada	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
C. of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
America, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Mendoza, Naples	———	———
Yumuri, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Hambur

ADVERTISING
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
is the quickest way to reach the Best Public and MEANS securing a position with Reliable People who want GOOD WORK and are willing to pay FOR GOOD WORKERS.
Telephone Bryant 1000.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Receipt issued by U. S. Assay Office, No. 641, dated Dec. 22, 1910, for 460 and 15-100 ounces of silver, payable to Joseph Creshkoff, has been lost. Public are cautioned not to receive same, as payment has been stopped at the Assay Office. Joseph Creshkoff, 204 East 54th St.

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth St. and Fifth Av. or Broadway, lady's old-fashioned hunting case watch, gold with black enamel, black silk fob. Reward if returned to Halsey, 542 West 149th St.

LOST—Dec. 21, heavy gold bracelet set with six sapphires, either on train from New Milford, Conn., or after leaving train. Suitable reward if finder will return to T. Neal, 362 Fifth Av., N. Y.

LOST.—Saturday evening, five $100 bills at or somewhere between Kennelly's, 111th St., and Pabst's, 125th St.; liberal reward will be paid to finder if returned to Kennelly's, 111th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Gentleman's Ring, bloodstone, in 145th St., between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avs., valued as a keepsake; liberal reward. Dr. G. W. Elliott, 746 St. Nicholas Av., apartment 76.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 44th and 65th, large brooch, large pear-shaped ruby surrounded with diamonds; liberal reward. Mrs. Eben Wright, 10 West 53d.

LOST.—Ruby and diamond Pin, between Lorraine and Delmonico's; reward if returned to Miss Slayback, Lorraine Hotel, 45th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on West 95th St, gold chain with pearls; liberal reward. Whiton, 319 West 95th St.

LOST.—Lady's waist, at corner 59th St. and Lexington Av., Sunday morning; suitable reward. S. T. Taylor Co., 15 West 34th St.

LOST.—Dec. 14, around Hester and Christie Sts., 3 lady's diamond pins; $100 reward. Cooperman & Springer, 124 Hester St.

LOST—Gold hat pin, Metropolitan Opera House at Dec. 24 matinee. Reward if returned to Butterworth, 10 Christopher St.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST, BLACK AND WHITE POMERANIAN, ON FRIDAY NIGHT ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK, ON 7TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS. LIBERAL REWARD IF RETURNED TO MR. WEBSTER, 31 WEST ROW.

LOST—Red pointer dog; answers to name of Dash. Reward if returned to Paine, 35 Claremont Av., city.

LOST, Monday morning, a male pug; answers to the name of Pinky. Five dollars reward if returned to 27 West 97th St. Mrs. Silicocks.

LOST.—Male collie dog; white tan spots; Stamford license; answer name Wolf; reward. 678 West End Av., cor. 93d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Dec. 12 to Dec. 24.—Police Department. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room.) Grand and Centre Sts.: Package of uninished trousers, G. A. 354; four enameled bedsides, G. A. 354; brown and white bulldog, leather collar, brass buttons, long blue ribbon attached, G. A. 354; laprobe, dark green on one side and black on the other, G. A. 354; gold scarfpin, picture of young man inside, marked J. H., G. A. 354; gray horse and a four-wheeled runabout, G. A. 354; bay horse, 14 hands, and an open peddler's wagon painted green, marked W. B., G. A. 354; lady's gold ring, 8 diamonds, red stone in centre, G. A. 354; black serge coat, G. A. 355; pair of fur gauntlets, G. A. 355; white metal mesh-bag, G. A. 355; bag containing 50 pounds of rubber, marked 805R., G. A. 357; thirty packages of tools, G. A. 357; three-wheeled push-cart, unpainted body, red wheels, containing 15-foot ladder, bag of tools, and quantity of rope, G. A. 357; old-fashioned iron safe about 2 feet high, G. A. 357; green purse, containing 3 keys, yellow metal ring set with red stones, &c., G. A. 357; gold ring, small white stone in centre, G. A. 357; small chatelaine purse and long, silver chain, nail pick, &c., G. A. 357; automobile tire, G. A. 357; tin basin, containing 5 boxes of .22-calibre cartridges and 39 gun shells, G. A. 357; red and black spaniel dog, G. A. 357; two black horses and 4 feedbags, G. A. 358; sixty-six white meshbags, tags marked Sachs, &c., G. A. 358; black silk fob, yellow metal charm attached, G. A. 358; six-wheeled platform truck, yellow platform, black gear, G. A. 358; two pairs of trousers and 2 pairs of suspenders, G. A. 358; ten feet of telephone cable, G. A. 358; black horse, 15½ hands, clipped mane, long tail, and set of harness, T. D. on blinders, G. A. 359; quantity of copper and brass sheeting, G. A. 359; metal watch and fob marked Jerome, U. S. A., G. A. 359; brown fur muff trimmed with brown ribbon, G. A. 359; seven sweaters, assorted sizes and colors, G. A. 359; blue horse blanket, red border, G. A. 359; quantity of lead pipe, G. A. 359; bay horse, 15 hands, newly clipped, docked tail, G. A. 359; automobile tire chain, G. A. 359; brass auto horn, cover, and brass auto tail lamp, G. A. 359; purses containing $1.69 and $1.83, G. A. 359; three-wheeled pushcart, black body, red gear, marked Rodemacher Cafe, G. A. 360; pocket book containing $4.03, some stamps, &c., G. A. 360; paper box containing wearing apparel and linen, G. A. 360; light business wagon, painted black, red running gear, single set of harness, and a laprobe, G. A. 360; lady's brown fur coat, with metal chain, G. A. 360.

FOUND, Dec. 23—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: One package, one umbrella.

FOUND, Dec. 23—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply at Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. WAITING ROOM: One package. TRAINS: Two umbrellas, cuffs and buttons, two pairs of rubbers, two books, breast pin, photograph, pipe, hair brush, two caps, muffler, scarf pin, soap dish, pair of pajamas.

FOUND, Dec. 23—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two hand bags, hat, two muffs, two packages, pair gloves, suit case, pair eyeglasses, four umbrellas.

FOUND, Dec. 23—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: One umbrella, three packages.

FOUND, Dec. 23—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Two umbrellas, one hat, one neckpiece, five packages.

FOUND, Dec. 23—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Room, Jersey City, N. J.: Five packages, muff, two hand bags, pair gloves, dress suit case. JERSEY CITY STATION: Two packages. LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.: One coat.

FOUND—Watch; owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses; mail description. N 121 Times.

HELP WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Domestic.

A. HOFMAYER, 320 Fifth Av.; telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 124th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 826 6th Av.; strictly reliable domestic help furnished. Telephone 3089—Bryant.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 59 West 98th St.; tel. 10045 Riverside.—First-class domestic help furnished; references.

PERSONAL

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

Will Michael Welsh, formerly of Langham and Building Department, call Winans.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

GROCERY DEP'T
TO LET
IN NEW JERSEY'S
GREATEST MARKET.
TALK QUICK!!!
BEST MAN GETS IT.
Call, write, or 'phone
METROPOLITAN REALTY CO.,
62 Market St., Newark.

OPENING FOR JANUARY 1.

A clean-cut Christian gentleman, who has ability as salesman and wishes to invest from $3,000 to $5,000 in an established manufacturing business, will find it to his advantage to communicate with me, as I want to sell a half interest in such a business; personal references required; state previous business. N 46 Times.

WANTED.
WOMAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE OF THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT OF LARGE PAYING BUSINESS; $7,000 CAPITAL REQUIRED. N 116 TIMES.

Old-established export house doing business with Spanish-American countries requires energetic, experienced young man to take charge; must have small amount of capital to obtain an interest; no attention will be paid unless full particulars are given. Export, 307 Times Downtown.

$1,000 to $3,600 secures State management with reliable New York corporation; $10,000 yearly income to right man; money returned if contract is terminated. Interview H. A. Dorr, Room 276, 27th floor, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN.—A good stock and bond salesman; only those who can furnish best references need apply; permanent position with salary and commission to one who can fill above requirements. Address Bonds, 1,304 Broadway.

Civil and mechanical engineer, long experience in contracting as engineer and superintendent, wishes to get in touch with persons desirous of financing a contracting business. A1 references. N 49 Times.

Advertiser is in touch with people throughout this State having money to invest; would like to form connection with reliable concern to sell securities that would interest conservative investors; have had large selling experience. N 115 Times.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF ABOUT $20,000 TO BUY OUT A RETIRING PARTNER IN A GOOD GOING MANUFACTURING PLANT IN THIS CITY. W 122 TIMES.

Established wholesale cloak manufacturer having good trade would like to connect with a good live man having $5,000 to $10,000; good opportunity to right man. C 301 Times Downtown.

Competent manufacturer, labor expert, and organizer, is open for permanent connection; will furnish bond or make small investment. N 33 Times.

Exceptional chance for a lively business man; for sale or rent, peanut vending machines; good paying routes, placed in New York and suburbs. Box 65, 2,121 3d Av.

Complete manufacturing plant requires $8,000 working capital; enormous profits; appoint interview. Tryon, 280 Broadway.

A young architect desires a business manager as partner. Address H. S. Olin, 358 Delaware Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Moving picture theatre, bargain, $2,000; profit $75 weekly; afternoons. Tryon, 280 Broadway, Room 140.

Have $2,500 to invest, with services, in mercantile business. What have you to offer? N 27 Times.

$1,500 buys established ladies' wearing apparel mail order business. P. O. Box 1,327, city.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COOK.—Wanted in a private family, capable cook. Address, with references, N 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady stenographer and typewriter (Christian) for medical laboratory; wages low to begin; steady advancement for competent service; experience not essential. Address, giving references, experience, &c., E. L. F., Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; must be well educated, rapid, and accurate operator on Remington machine; salary $15 to begin; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, F. E. T., Western Electric Co., West and Bethune Sts., Manhattan.

WANTED—Companion for middle-aged lady; must be cheerful, intelligent, and educated girl; willing and obliging; personal references required. N 114 Times.

WANTED.—Girls for large office; must be quick and accurate at figures. Address in own handwriting, giving full particulars. N 111 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANTS (public) wanted; seniors; permanent; good salaries to right men; one for New York, and one for Western office; state experience, age, salary, &c. Box C 309 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY is offered an energetic young man, soliciting subscriptions for a high-class financial weekly publication. Address, giving previous experience, N 117 Times, Times Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate who understands bookkeeping for accounting work; state age, education, experience and salary expected. Address Graduate, care Allen A. A., 45 West 34th St.

BUYERS

The National Cloak & Suit Co., the largest specialty mail order house in the world, requires several buyers to fill important positions in the following departments:

LADIES' CLOAKS
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
SWEATERS
PETTICOATS
INFANTS' WEAR
NECKWEAR

Buyers or assistant buyers with experience in any of the above lines can secure a permanent position at a good salary; this is an excellent opportunity for those looking for a good future. Address, in confidence, Vice President, 207 West 24th Street.

CHIEF ENGINEER and master mechanic wanted, having thorough experience with high-pressure steam boilers and direct current work; executive ability sufficient to advantageously direct energy of repair gang in minor repairs an absolute essential; references required. S. B., Box N 32 Times.

COST CLERK.—Young man as cost clerk in manufacturing concern in Hoboken; facility, accuracy in figuring required; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; salary $15. Address by letter J. C., 263 West 125th.

MEN earn big money making novelty cards at home; samples and particulars for dime. American Postcard Co., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, traveling, wanted, not over 35 years old; well acquainted with department stores and wholesale drug stores in the Middle, Western, and Eastern States, to take orders for a light household article; long established, well-known everywhere in the United States and Europe; sells largely and quickly; demand established; salary and commission; reference required. Address White, 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A MAN, FROM BETWEEN 28 AND 40 YEARS OF AGE, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE MEAT AND PROVISION BUSINESS VERY THOROUGHLY AND HAS A FOLLOWING IN THAT LINE; ALSO ABLE TO FURNISH THE VERY BEST REFERENCES, CAN OBTAIN A POSITION AS SALESMAN, CARRYING WITH IT A LIBERAL SALARY. ADDRESS L. S., 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Popular-priced suits, coats; city and office trade; experienced man only need apply. E. Lasker, 38 West 4th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED; LONG-ESTABLISHED KNIT GOODS HOUSE, SELLING DIRECT TO THE RETAIL TRADE, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES; ONLY SUCH OR IN KINDRED LINES NEED ADDRESS, STATING PARTICULARS, MANUFACTURER, BOX N 39 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A salesman for the placing of an industrial security with a corporation of unquestionable reputation; proposition open to thorough investigation; only those who are seeking permanent position need apply. Address E. H. M., Box 42, 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—An old, reliable proprietary medicine house desires a first-class salesman; must have experience in specialty line, best references, and ability; bond in small sum required; state experience, references. N 45 Times.

SALESMEN.—A well-established house making a specialty of misses' and children's fur sets is open to engage salesmen for East and West; satisfactory arrangement made with right parties; will also consider proposition as side line. N 26 Times.

SALESMAN to place sample outfit for mail-order house on men's custom tailoring; experienced men only; one who has been connected with other houses in same line; good opportunity for right man. H 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Old established dressmakers' supply house wants a man used calling on New York dressmakers; good opening for the right party. N 109 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, who knows the manufacturing and jobbing trade, to handle our line of domestic laces, novelties; good chance for the right man. Apply from 8 to 11 A. M. to Oriental Lace Co., 529 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Notions and small wares for the cloak, skirt, waist, costume, and dress manufacturing trade; experienced. Cloak and Suit Supply Co., 40 East 14th St.

Secretary and Treasurer wanted by New York City financial institution; must be young man, clean habits, and good correspondent; college man preferred; investment $5,000 to $10,000, secured; salary $300 monthly. C 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A good opportunity is offered a man 25 to 50, Christian; must be expert stenographer and typewriter, capable of taking charge of a small office; preference will be given one who has desk sales experience with an engineering firm; state age, experience, and salary expected to start; references and when in a position to make change. Exceptional. N 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, Christian, neat, careful, accurate, steady; familiar with detail work; not afraid of hard work; salary $12; good future. Address, stating qualifications and experience. K 170 Times.

WANTED.—Experienced trading stamp contractors; good salary, permanent positions to right men. Apply Liberty Trading Stamp Co., Samuel E. Ramseyer, President, 80 5th Av.

WANTED.—Organizers; good commission; getting members for fraternal social order. G. E. Swisher, 726 West Wayne St., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A young man accustomed to newspaper accounts to assist in adjustments and collections. Box N 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, willing, wanted as call clerk in entry department of wholesale dry goods commission house; salary $8 per week. Address in own handwriting, R., Box 5, Station A.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LADY of ability and education seeks day position of responsibility; highest endorsements Address Perseverance, 21 Bible House.

ASSISTANT IN OFFICE.—By a young girl, 15, with one year's experience in clerical work. M. F., St. Mark's Parish House, 288 East 10th St.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman with excellent references, as attendant to an elderly woman or a practical nurse to an invalid. Miss I. H., 102 Times.

ATTENDANT to invalid or elderly lady wishes engagement. Address Attendant, 21 Bible House.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young woman who is experienced and has good references desires employment as bookkeeper where she can earn from $8 to $10 a week. Miss Josephine O'D. 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerical.—A young woman desires employment as bookkeeper in hospital or institution by the day. Has best of references. Miss Bessie N. 71 Times.

CARE OF INVALID OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—An elderly woman, who is experienced and is well able to help in light work, desires employment; has best of references. Mrs. Julia J., 57 Times.

CARETAKER.—By a neat, competent, reliable woman to take care of several apartments or rooms; highest references. Mrs. E. J. B., 346 East 56th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—American, Protestant; seeks engagement city or country. Address Nurse, 21 Bible House.

CLEANING, WASHING.—A capable woman, with excellent references, desires employment to do light work, cleaning, washing, ironing; is especially capable in cleaning silver. Miss Jane B., 63 Times.

CLEANING.—By a woman with good references work at cleaning by the day. Mrs. M., 94 Times.

CLERICAL.—A woman experienced in clerical work, having had experience in one of the life insurance companies for some time, desires a position; is capable and can give best of references. Gertrude G., 83 Times.

CLERICAL CATALOGUING.—Wanted by an experienced woman with the very best of references, employment in clerical work, or more specially in cataloguing. Miss M. D., 105 Times.

CLERICAL WORK, TYPEWRITING, CORRESpondence.—An experienced young woman, with the highest credentials, desires employment at office work, filing, comparing, correspondence. Miss Barbara H., 58 Times.

CLERICAL or executive work in office. Employment is desired by a lady whose husband is an invalid who seeks a position as clerical worker or general office attendant. Mrs. A. T. T. 72 Times.

CLERICAL, FILING, &c.—A position is sought by an experienced woman in clerical work, indexing, filing, &c. Miss T., 84 Times.

COMPANION.—By a woman with the best of references and experience, as companion to an invalid by the day, where there is no lifting; is familiar with three languages, German, French, and English, also Scandinavian. Mrs. G. G., 92 Times.

COMPANION.—Clerical: A lady who is experienced in different lines clerical work, can play music for gymnasium and has best of references, desires position. Can be companion to an invalid. Mrs. P. 63 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—By a woman with the best of references and experience as companion to an invalid, or work in an institution or hotel. Mrs. H. R., 95 Times.

COMPANION, Secretary, or Attendant.—Position is wanted by a lady of education and refinement; excellent reference. Miss D. B., 79 Times.

COOK.—German wants position as cook only; first class. Sophie Rutkovitz, 1,268 Park Av.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN desires plain washing and ironing at home; good place for outdoor drying. Mrs. Grant, 310 East 88th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, CARETAKER AND GOVERNESS.—A woman with exceptional ability and reference desires employment as housekeeper, governess, or caretaker, matron; could also be companion to an invalid; has had experience. Mrs. C. D., 60 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER in Private Family or Institution.—A lady, who has a young daughter, desires employment in an institution or private family or day nursery; best of references and executive ability. Mrs. H. F., 78 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, MATRON.—A woman, with excellent references, desires employment as housekeeper or matron in hotel or institution for adults, not children. Miss C. S., 86 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman with excellent references, who has had wide experience, as housekeeper in hospital, hotel, or institution. Mrs. D. S. P., 96 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, CLERICAL WORK.—A lady with excellent references and ability desires employment in social work or visiting or in clerical work or as settlement worker. Miss K. F., 61 Times.

INSTITUTION WORK.—A lady with experience desires position in an institution, caretaker of children, or a day nursery. Miss S., 30 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

KINDERGARTEN WORK, &c.—By a lady with the best of references, pupils in music, piano and violin; visitor; would like to do kindergarten work or to take a position in day nursery. Mrs. J. D. C., 98 Times.

KINDERGARTEN work.—A lady who is experienced desires employment mornings as kindergarten teacher or can take children to the park or do similar work. Miss Mary E. 68 Times.

KINDERGARTEN WORK, CLERICAL.—By a young woman with very good references and experience, as kindergartner or assistant or to do clerical work. Miss M. D., 97 Times.

KINDERGARTNER.—By a young woman with experience and best of references as kindergartner. Miss Des M., 99 Times.

LADY'S MAID, Chambermaid, or Waitress.—Wanted, by a very capable, respectable young colored woman, employment as maid in a ladies' room in department store or in a bank, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Miss Cassie F., 87 Times.

MASSAGE.—By a woman experienced in facial massaging, champooing, and scalp treatment, with physician's recommendation; will visit lady patients at residences. Mrs. C. S. Presler, 2,247 Broadway.

MATRON, SUPERINTENDENT.—A lady with four and a half years 'experience in lines mentioned above, matron, Superintendent of institution or house mother, desires employment; has highest credentials. Miss E. H. C. J., 56 Times.

MATRON.—An experienced woman desires employment as matron in an institution, can also take up night watch work in hospital or institution for children. Best of references. Miss L. 77 Times.

MATRON, Nurse. A position is desired by a woman with wide experience and best of references as matron or nurse in an institution for children or adults. Miss Macd., 104 Times.

MENDING, MOTHER'S HELPER, CAREtaker of Children by the Day.—A woman who is experienced desires employment by the day in taking care of children. Mrs. M. H., 55 Times.

MENDING, embroidery, etc.—A woman with excellent references desires work for several hours daily in private family at mending, embroidery, etc. Mrs. D. 69 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, tutoring. Employment is desired by a lady with excellent experience and the best of references as mother's helper or as teacher of English branches. Miss E. C. R., 103 Times.

NURSE, Housekeeper, Companion.—A lady, with experience and good references, wishes to secure a position in private family as nurse, housekeeper, or companion, or institution work. Miss K. B., 89 Times.

NURSE.—A woman, experienced in caring for an invalid or child, seeks employment in the city where she can be home nights. Mrs. Emily G., 82 Times.

ORGANIST or teacher.—A lady who is well experienced and has the best of credentials desires position as teacher of piano, Fletcher method; has had many years' experience as organist and has high references. Mrs. W. F. M. 70 Times.

PARLORMAID in Private Family or Hotel.—A young woman, capable and with good references, desires employment as parlormaid in a private family or in a hotel. Miss M. V. R., 81 Times.

RESPECTABLE ELDERLY WIDOW desires position as housekeeper in family; can do plain cooking; moderate wages. Mrs. Rogers, care of Roach, 1,452 2d Av.

SALESWOMAN, &c.—By a refined woman with best of references; can act as saleswoman, visiting nurse, in playground work, or as matron in theatre; could well fill position in a milk depot for babies, or as saleswoman in soap wrapper or trading stamp house. Mrs. R. G., 93 Times.

SECRETARY, clerical or settlement work.—A capable woman with 12 years experience in one position, seeks employment as secretary; can take charge of an office, attend to correspondence, could also be useful in settlement work. Mrs. J. M. B. 73 Times.

SECRETARY, VISITING TEACHER.—A refined woman, with wide experience, desires position as secretary or visiting teacher; has highest credentials. Miss G. H. K., 54 Times.

SECRETARY.—A very capable woman, exceptionally versatile in English language, can typewrite, seeks position as secretary; has highest recommendations. E. F. G., 65 Times.

SETTLEMENT WORK OR HOUSEKEEPER in Institution.—A young woman who has had some experience desires employment in settlement work; could be housekeeper in institution or hospital; has excellent references. Miss L. B. C., 59 Times.

SEWING.—By a woman with excellent experience as dressmaker; can do dusting, sweeping, cleaning by the day. Marian B., 90 Times.

SEWING.—Plain sewing, by an experienced woman; references. Mrs. A. W., St. Mark's Parish House, 288 East 10th St.

SHAMPOOING, facial massage.—A woman of cultivation who has had experience in shampooing, massaging scalp and face, who is a hairdresser and can give the best of references, seeks employment; visits residences only. C. 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a woman with good references as stenographer; will take resident position in institution, hotel, &c. Miss F. F., 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a lady who can make translations and act as correspondent, and is a capable stenographer. Mrs. Z. A., 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of business college; can do neat, accurate work; moderate salary. Rose Singer, 1,925 3d Av. 'Phone 4974 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; accustomed to interviewing customers; rapid, accurate; understands office work; highest references. Competent, 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; understands general office work; competent, reliable, punctual; first-class references; $15. Miss Lane, 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; anxious to secure position, will accept moderate salary to begin; good speller and grammarian. Neatness, 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Ambitious, 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner will accept low salary with advancement opportunities. Executive, 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, and capable; anxious to succeed; excellent references. Thorough, 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good scholar, competent stenographer, clerical worker, position busy office. Competent 312 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher desires additional engagements. Instructs ladies of neglected education, delicate and backward children. Arithmetic, composition, grammar, correspondence, pure English accent. Best of references. Miss M. B. J. 76 Times.

TEACHER of Sewing in Institution.—A lady, with the best of references and experience in institutional work, desires employment in such a line as teacher of sewing, &c. Mrs. M., 85 Times.

TEACHER.—A lady well expeienced as teacher seeks morning engagements for English, French, physical culture, and kindergarten work; best of references. Miss Bertha F., 88 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young educated woman desires position as visiting governess to children under twelve, also backward and nervous children. Can teach English branches; very thorough and painstaking. F. F. 75 Times.

VISITING, SUPERVISING, MISSIONARY Work.—A young woman, 35 years, with wide experience and exceptional ability, desires employment as visiting for a society or church, supervising, or missionary work or clerical. Miss H. B. R. A. C., 62 Times.

VISITOR OR SOCIAL WORKER.—By a woman with wide experience, engaged afternoon in playground work, desires morning engagements. Mary R., 91 Times.

WRITER, SEWING.—A woman, refined and educated, would like to give a certain time each week, sewing, writing, teaching, &c., in return for pleasant home with nice people, or for room rent. F., 64 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up; audits, investigations, financial statements, cost system, estate accounting by public accountant; terms reasonable; references. Accountant, 328 West 41st St. Telephone 8781 Bryant.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2993—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2825—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
[illegible] Nassau St. Phone Rector 6817.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public; experienced; moderate; good references. E. B., 263 West 125th St.

ARCHITECT.—An English gentleman with the best of references and experience desires employment as architect or can attend to construction of buildings; foreman of workers, &c. W. S. R., 106 Times.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN in the wholesale manufacture of cloaks and suits, having expert knowledge and ability in every branch of the business, intelligent, reliable and progressive, wishes to engage with a good house as superintendent, manager or assistant; highest references given; salary moderate to start. N 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, to assume complete charge; good correspondent; moderate salary. Bookkeeper, 1,047 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, lawyer, understands credits, several years' experience, desires position. N 120 Times.

BUYER.—Thoroughly experienced wholesale hosiery man desires position as buyer or manager of department. H 119 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman about to give up his automobile desires to find a situation for his chauffeur (single man), whom he recommends highly as sober, honest, obliging, and excellent mechanic and driver. Lloyd Warren, Esq., No. 3 East 33d St.

COLLECTOR.—By young man, 21, thoroughly experienced as a bank messenger, as collector of accounts; good references. W. Kellett, 942 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEMAN OR PORTER.—By a man who is handy with tools; good references. A. S. C., 288 East 10th St.

JANITOR, assistant, engineer, foreman. Wanted by an experienced, capable man with the best of references, position to assist in electrical work, or assist an engineer; act as packer or janitor of an apartment house. K 107 Times.

SALESMAN, wide experience, exceptional record, as sales manager; resourceful personality. New Englander, 48 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade in Porto Rico wishes a side line from importer or manufacturer. Export, 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Children's dresses; knowledge of bookkeeping and shipping, desires permanent position. Address P., 153 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; private secretary; competent bookkeeper; correspondent, age 26, married, six years' experience all office details, educated, initiative and executive ability; references; salary $22.50-$25. N 52 Times.

UPHOLSTERER, mattressmaker, carpetlayer, wishes work; private, hotels; reasonable. Harry Echner, 110 East 97th St.

WATCHMAN in office building; aged 45; experienced; married; good references. M. McKee, 75 East 85th St.

WRITER.—Experienced in writing editorials and articles, and in other editorial work, and a contributor to best-known law books, will accept any position requiring a writer's talent; best references; moderate salary. H 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, (Christian,) willing to work at anything; city or country. 604 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. W. M. J.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner.)—Steam-heated, large front room or suite; table guests accommodated.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Large second-floor rooms; steam; excellent board; well-kept house.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large back parlor, well heated, 2 beds, good board; $7 each.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private baths; 'phone; exclusive; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; table guests; first class; references.

57TH ST., 331 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, running water, excellent table, home cooking.

58TH ST., 133-135 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Neatly furnished hall room, large closets; excellent table; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—Excellent board; comfortable rooms, near 72d Subway express and elevated station.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Very large handsome, 2d floor front room, private bath; also desirable single rooms; superior cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

72D ST., 242 WEST.—Desirable single room; hot and cold water; well-appointed house; references.

74T HST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet; refined; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, and other rooms; newly furnished; decorated; large closets, parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76th ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, and other rooms; newly furnished; decorated; large closets, parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; parlor dining room; table guests. Telephone.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; every convenience; parlor dining room.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class room and board; table guests.

97TH ST., 171 WEST.—A club for girls, organized by alumnae of Miss Ely's School, will furnish table board at $5 per week; desirable rooms can be had in the same block; for further information apply at the above address.

117TH ST., 417 WEST.—Modern private residence overlooking Morningside Park; beautiful large room, private bath; smaller room, also elegant; refined; quiet; healthful; homelike; delicious cooking; Subway and elevated; telephone.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (Claremont.)—Excellent dining room, home cooking; rooms if desired. Apartment 2.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also small room; board optional; board.

137TH ST., 259 WEST.—Nice large rooms; all modern conveniences; excellent board; $14 for two.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, connecting; all conveniences; steam heat, telephone; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 540-546 WEST, near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon." Washington Heights.—Best-recommended private family hotel; vacancies expected; large, pleasant room, $18 weekly; another, $14; single room, $8; excellent meals; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

150TH ST, 527 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant large and small rooms; steam heated; board optional; telephone; references.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 268-280 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service, baths, and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

1.—WEST END AV., 870, (corner 103d.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished large, small rooms; telephone.

61ST ST., 156 EAST.—Large, comfortable, well-heated room; select house; superior board; reasonable.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, elegant room; private bath; elevator; select house; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,343, (89th.)—Desirable rooms, single, en suite; substantial table; quiet; refined; reference.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Large and single rooms, with superior table; parlor dining rooms.

ROOM, with private bath, Hungarian or German board, in an elevator apartment near Subway; state lowest price. Address Alex White, 477 Broome St., New York City.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 256.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Young man wants light room, including breakfast and supper, with German private family only, between 80th and 100th S

MRS. DOSCHER GIVES HER LAST XMAS PARTY

With Family All Gone and Poorhouse Before Her, Aged Woman Aids Her Neighbors.

HER SON USED TO DO IT

After the Last Guest Has Gone She Packs Up Her Trinkets and Says, "Now You May Take Me."

Mrs. Doscher gave her last Christmas party yesterday. Her name is not Doscher, but it is something very much like it, and she has lived for many years in Second Avenue. About two weeks ago the door man, who for years has directed the applicants who came to the United Charities Building, saw an aged woman, clad in black, entering uncertainly, as someone venturing into unknown places. The door man had never seen her before, and she was so frail and bent, he sent her up to the second floor in the elevator, instead of having her climb the stairs meant for the charity visitors.

In the office, on the second floor, the newcomer took her place on the benches among worn, discouraged mothers with many children. The aged woman huddled into a corner, a pitiful rusty crêpe veil, shielding her face, while her misshapen hands nervously smothered a worn skirt, evidently a "best black" some thirty years ago.

She seemed in no hurry, in fact, anxious that other persons should receive attention before her, for several times when the social worker beckoned to her the stranger would motion to later comers in her stead. Finally, when all were gone, the old woman crept forward to the table. She was 75 years old, she said, and all alone in the world, and with a glance at her twisted fingers, she added, "I'm no use to anybody." She had outlived her husband and children. Two years before, the last one, her younger son, had died. Since then she had paid her rent from the insurance money, but now that had all disappeared, and, here her voice fell to a whisper, she had got to enter the City's Home for the Aged, "where they send folks without anyone to pay for them."

Then came her petition. The old woman didn't expect to escape the almshouse. She accepted that fate as inevitable, but she wanted to spend Christmas in her own home. She would be willing to go after that. There was the rent, and a bit to eat, she'd have to have. With this, the little old woman looked up timidly at the social worker. She was told that they would see what could be done, and the "case" was entered in the card index. The investigator sent to upper Second Avenue found her story to be entirely true. Now, when an old person is to go to the poor house, she might as well go first as last, practically speaking. But occasionally, even organized charity doesn't think practicality is the only thing.

So a visitor told Mrs. Doscher later that the rent would be paid through Christmas and that provisions would be sent.

"I needn't to eat them all myself?" she asked. Then she continued: "You see there's some of the folks here haven't got much, and as long as my son was living, we always did something on Christmas."

In the basement, the visitor was told, was a woman whose husband is serving six months for theft, "leaving her the five children to feed," the little old woman said.

The visitor commented upon the preference which men who pay occasional visits to the island, have for large families, but the little old woman responded with unexpected heat: "Well, if her husband ain't no good, at least she's got the children and that's something."

Next door was another family of five, supported by a lame mother and Johnny, the oldest of the children, who sells papers. Johnny at the age of 11 has displayed such talents in this direction that his mother believes their eternal fortune will be made when she can save the $40 to get a newstand. But those children eat "somethin' fierce," so that there aren't but a few quarters as yet in the hole underneath the stove. There were some other people, too, the little old woman said, and wouldn't the visitor come, too, for a cup of tea?

Possibly with those others in mind, an extra large order of provisions was sent to upper Second Avenue. Last yesterday afternoon, the social worker came for her "cup of tea." Mrs. Doscher's party was just breaking up; the numerous children had left long before, but the woman whose husband isn't mentioned any more, and Johnny's mother, all stayed to help the little old woman pick up.

It had been an elegant Christmas feast, of many courses, since four cups and seven plates can be made to serve soup and chicken and vegetables for twelve only by an elaborate system of relays. Finally it was over, and with many thanks to their hostess for the "grand time," the adult company also departed.

Carefully, Mrs. Doscher closed the door and led the visitor into the little box of a room where she slept. There, on an old chair, were three pasteboard boxes of treasured trifles, and a small bag of belongings, while the "best black" dress was laid out on the bed.

"You can take me there to-morrow," she said. "My things is all ready. But please don't let any of them," and she motioned in the direction of her departed guests, "guess where I'm going."

YULE LOG AT COLUMBIA.

President Butler Lights Blaze at Columbia Festivities.

What is hoped will become a tradition was inaugurated last night by the men in the Columbia dormitories. Six students, W. J. Timons, H. M. Kurzworth, O. S. Coad, A. B. Allison, R. S. Bonsib, and F. R. Dugginn, dressed in eighteenth century costumes and wigs, and singing an old Christmas song, carried a Yule log. President Butler, with "due and ancient ceremony," lighted the pile, and made a short speech, in which he traced the history of the Christmas celebration. He was followed by Dean Goetze, who gave the students some inside information on the establishment of the present dormitories.

There was music, supplied by the students, and speeches were made by prominent alumni.

The foyer of Hartley Hall, where the celebration was held, was gayly decorated with the colors of the leading universities of the country. A real Christmas tree, and a large one at that, was set up in one corner, and the lights on this and the glow from the fire furnished the chief illumination for the gathering, the regular lamps being turned off. Cider, apples, and popcorn were handed out by the committee in charge.

The candle with which Dr. Butler performed the ceremony of lighting the fire, will be treasured for future occasions, and a piece of the Yule-log itself is to be preserved as a memento.

$10 GIFTS FROM ROCKEFELLER.

Gold Pieces for Teachers—Miss Gould Distributes Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 25.—John D. Rockefeller gladdened the hearts of all the school teachers at the Pocantico Hills and Sleepy Hollow schools to-day by sending them ten dollar gold pieces. The Christmas tree exercises of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church will be held Tuesday evening when each child will receive a stocking full of candy. It is expected that Mr. Rockefeller will be present and he may make an address.

Helen M. Gould gave a turkey and cranberries to every employe on her estate. She also gave five and ten dollar gold pieces to the telephone girls in the Tarrytown and Irvington exchanges, and to the express and freight agents, and to the station employes.

At the Ardsley Club nearly $31,000 has been raised and it will be distributed among the employes after New Years.

SULLIVAN FEEDS 5,000.

Bowery Unfortunates Get a Good Meal at Leader's Headquarters.

Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan was host to more than 5,000 of the Bowery's unfortunates yesterday. It was his annual Christmas party, and the dinner, which began at 11 A. M., continued all day and well into the night. It was served in the rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, 207 Bowery, and was the fifteenth dinner in as many years served at the expense of the east side leader.

Long before the hour scheduled for the dinner to be served there were two long columns of men in the Bowery, the lines ending at the entrance to the Sullivan clubrooms. On the north the line of hungry men reached to Houston Street, and on the south to Delancey Street. A few minutes before 11 o'clock "Big Tim" himself appeared. He walked down the long line shaking hands with the "steadies" and telling them how glad he was to have them as his guests.

Inside the clubrooms the food was served on three long tables. Each table extended the length of the room, and each was large enough so that 210 men could be served at the same time. There were no chairs. It was a stand-up dinner. There was an orchestra that played popular tunes, and among those present to assist in welcoming the needy were many well-known politicians. There was enough beer on tap to float the Dreadnought Florida, and turkey, vegetables, and mince pie in sufficient quantity to feed an army of 10,000.

"Big Tim" himself threw open the doors at 11 A. M., and in an instant every place alongside the long tables was filled. As soon as the first batch of 600 were in place, William Dolph, Assistant Clerk of the City Court, shouted for order and proceeded to make an announcement.

"Boys," said Mr. Dolph, "you are all here as the guests of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who is very happy in being able to give you this fine Christmas dinner. He wishes you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Now let everybody be happy."

Senator Sullivan showed himself in response to the cheers that followed Dolph's speech, and had to shake hands with everybody in the room. Every man had something to say. One was to tell him it was his fifteenth Christmas dinner at Big Tim's expense, another said he had walked all the way from Stamford, a third had come from Camden, while any number came from Hoboken, which appeared to be a very popular resort, so far as the big fellow's guests were concerned.

Some of those present were "Paterson Bill," "Hoboken Joe," "Bowery Mike," "Bill the Sailor," "Third Rail Jack," "California Tom," in fact there was a Bill or a Tom or a Pat or somebody else to represent every State and nearly every town in the country.

Among them were the one-legged, the one-armed, the man whom drink had brought to ruin, professional beggars, and the really unfortunate whose only reason for not having work is that they can't get it. It was also noted that there was an unusually large number of young men present yesterday, and most of them appeared big and strong enough to do a good day's work.

After the third gathering had been served, Big Tim left the clubrooms, Senator John C. Fitzgerald taking charge, Judge Dineen of the Municipal Court, also stayed on duty all afternoon, as did Judge Snitkin and a score of others prominent in east side affairs.

TWO FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

Association for Aiding the Poor Brings Christmas Cheer to Them.

One of the public school nurses of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has discovered that a marble worker has been out of work for ten months. His seven little children, the eldest only 11, are literally without clothes, and there was scarcely any food in the house. The three rooms in which the family lived were destitute of food, fuel, and furniture, and the rent was overdue.

The family was on the point of being evicted when the association went to the family's aid and a destitute Christmas was turned into a measurably happy one. Another case almost as bad was reported to the association. An Englishman crippled with rheumatism found it impossible to get work, and his wife was barely able to support the family. A few weeks ago she became very ill, and since then the family has been on the brink of starvation. Their only child, a girl of 7, has been unable to attend school for lack of clothes.

The rent of $7.50 was due and eviction stared them in the face. The association furnished the family with enough money to have a happy Christmas. The child received toys, the larder was replenished, and the coal box refilled. The association refused to make known the names of the two families, but as their relief is only temporary, donations of food, clothing, or money are asked for. They may be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer of the association, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

SUICIDE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Ill Health Thought to Have Caused Howard Malcom to Kill Himself.

Howard Malcom, 51 years old, a retired New York dry goods merchant, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 512 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., by shooting himself. Mr. Malcom had been in ill health for the last two years, and his suicide is attributed to insanity due to a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Malcom came to Montclair two years ago from New York, after he had retired from business on account of ill health. His death to-day was a great shock to the members of his family, who were preparing to celebrate Christmas. Mr. Malcom had given no indication that he contemplated self-destruction, and this morning about 7:30 o'clock the members of the family were startled by the report of a revolver in his room.

Two of Mr. Malcom's sons, who live with him, ran into their father's apartment, and found him lying bleeding on his bed. The man was dying from a bullet wound in his head, and in his hand was the revolver with which he had shot himself.

TRIBUTE TO FORESTRY SANTA

Clerks Continue Custom of Dead Employe Who Entertained Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—As a memorial to Harry C. Towers, formerly in the Forestry Service, the clerks of that office last night installed a huge tree loaded with gifts for the children of the men employed in the office. Every Christmas for many years Mr. Towers, at his own expense, prepared a fine tree in the student lecture room in the Forestry Building, and entertained every child of the forestry colony, presenting them with gifts.

Mr. Towers died in the past year, and his old colleagues, knowing that the children would realize their loss, decided to continue his generous custom as a tribute to him.

In a big lecture room a stage, with footlights, a spotlight, and other theatrical devices, was set up, surrounded by thirty evergreen trees. In their midst was a forest rangers' camp, with a campfire in the foreground and an American flag waving in the breeze created by an electric fan.

A playlet, written by Bristow Adams, was admirably acted by George A. Bentley as Santa Claus and Mr. Adams as the ranger. Besides providing fun for the children, it contained many hits and topical songs, sung by Santa, at the expense of the members of the service.

DEATH AT CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Man Found Dead In the Areaway and Four Revelers Are Arrested.

There was a Christmas party last night at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Delaney, a widow, of 603 Robbins Avenue, the Bronx. Alfred Keller of 709 East 149th Street appeared to Mrs. Delaney to have been celebrating too much when he arrived at the party, so they put him on a bed and went on with the celebration.

Presently his body was found in the areaway three stories below. Coroner Shongut found that the only two windows out of which he could have fallen, were closed, and held as material witnesses Mrs. Delaney's son, Martin, Peter J. Hooney of 915 Hoboken Street, North Bergen, N. J.; Thomas P. Nelson of 522 Timson Street, the Bronx, and Richard McConnell of 201 West Twentieth Street.

The boys said they knew nothing about Keller's death. It was they who put him to bed. They were in a saloon below the Delaney home when a stranger came in and told of having found Keller's body.

CHURCHES FILLED FOR CHRISTMAS DAY

City's Houses of Worship Beautifully Decorated with Greens and Flowers.

SPECIAL MUSIC PROVIDED

Pastors In Many Churches Devoted Their Sermons to Forwarding the Cause of International Peace.

Services were held in all the city churches yesterday and the mild weather brought out large congregations. The interiors were elaborately decorated with evergreen and holly. In almost every case the sermons had to do with Christmas and its meaning.

At old Trinity Church, on the altar and in the niches at either side, holly and poinsettas made an attractive background for hundreds of white lillies. Evergreen boughs covered the pillars and completely hid the organ loft. Dr. W. T. Manning took for his text "He Humbled Himself."

"Christmas day," he said, "is a day of universal happiness, of generous kindness and thought of others, of innocent pleasure and beautiful good will. But this human happiness, which we rightly feel, rests upon a stupendous and overwhelming fact. We come here to-day to see God's greatest act, the one great act of God which comprehends all else. And it is all summed up in the simple words of the text, "He humbled Himself." He who was in the for mof God, who thought it not robbery to be equal with God, made Himself of no repuatation, and took upon Himself the form of a servant and was made in the likeness of men. This test declares clearly the truth of our Lord's Godhead. It can not be interpreted away, as some teachers do interpret away the truth of the Gospel."

Pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The great altar was almost hidden in a mass of fir trees and palms among which glinted myriad lights. Archbishop Farley was the celebrant. The Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Prior of the Domininican order in this city, preached the sermon.

"Looking out upon the religious world to-day, I find that there is a great field for co-operation, based on mutual respect and sympathy between the mother and daughter religion, between Judaism and Christianity," said the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning. The theme of the discourse was "Judaism and Christianity Co-Operating, Though Not Worshipping in Common," and was also regarding the Jewish festival of Hanakuh, which began last night.

"If we pause at all to-day to remember what Christmas actually means, more than gifts and noise of holiday, we must wonder at it, not according to nature nor season and human nature, but we must marvel to the end of time at the significance of the Christmas story," said the Rev. Hugh Birckhead of St. George's Episcopal Church. "It has an element of God, and for that reason must be ever amazing to man. It suggests two forms of wonderment to our minds. First, we wonder at the detail of God, and, second, we wonder at his daring. Our earthly idea of power is to send forth a fiat that such a thing should be done, and leave the details for the slaves and underlings, and we imagine the God we worship is above detail. It is a blessed thought that nothing is too small for His concern."

Declaring that war would soon be as rare a method of settling disputes among nations as the duel has become among men, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell preached at the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday morning on the peace movement. As an introduction to his subject Dr. Burrell said that at a great interdenominational meeting held in the Collegiate Church more than a year ago it had been resolved to give special emphasis to this great movement at the Christmas services of this year.

Toward universal peace among nations Dr. Burrell stated there were three mighty influences working—the perfection of the instruments of war, such as Dreadnoughts and great guns, which render it so destructive to life and property; the economic force, which, though a sorid one, is yet perhaps the strongest in its appeal to many minds, and the Christian religion, which for 2,000 years, he said, has preached the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and constitutes the greatest force which is working for the elimination of war.

At the Society for Ethical Culture, at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, there was a musical programme. Dr. John Elliott, assistant leader of the society, spoke on mythology, and Dr. Felix Adler discussed the origin and history of Christmas.

CROWDS LATE AT RESTAURANTS

The Broadway restaurants generally had an aspect of restfulness yesterday that was unusual even for Christmas, when so many New Yorkers go out of town to stay over the holidays with relatives or friends. During the luncheon hour the waiters at the big restaurants stood in small groups, discussing the Christmas gifts as they had no guests to wait upon. Several places had special dinners last night at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50, and were well patronized. By supper time a number of people had returned to the city from their day's jaunt, and came out on Broadway to eat and enjoy the music and artistic decorations of the various restaurants.

The Café Martin, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, had its usual number of guests who make a habit of dining there on Sundays with their families. Shanley's new restaurant in Times Square, the Beaux Arts, West Fortieth Street; Murray's Restaurant, West Forty-second Street; Café Madrid in Times Square; Churchill's Restaurant, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway; Knickerbocker and Hermitage grill rooms in Times Square, Jack's, Burns's, and Rogers's Restaurants in Sixth Avenue; Kaiserhof, Brown's Chop House, Keen's Chop House, and Martinique Restaurant in Broadway, Café Maxim in West Thirty-eighth Street, and Louis Martin's new restaurant in Times Square, where the table d'hôte opened for the first time, were well patronized.

Turkey figured on all the bills of fare. At the French and Italian restaurants, where a meal and a bottle of wine could be obtained from 45 to 65 cents, turkey was the principal dish. Mince pie was also much in evidence, as was English plum pudding, but the latter was not such a success as the pie.

In some of the restaurants English plum pudding was on the bill of fare, but guests who asked for it were discouraged by the waiters, who said that it would take some minutes to prepare it, and recommended pêche à la Melba or mousse parfait de fraise instead.

Music apropriate to the season, including well-known old English melodies, was rendered by the orchestras in the restaurants, while in some places vocalists had been engaged to sing Christmas carols, which were much appreciated.

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OWING to the large increase in the circulation of The New York Times and the pressure on its advertising space, it is necessary to advance the closing hour for the receipt of advertisements to 6 P. M. daily.

A NEW POLICY IN SPECIALTY RETAILING: ALL RENARD STOCKS TO BE CLOSED OUT EVERY SEASON—FOUR "QUARTERLY" SALES A YEAR!

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EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Ev. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette To-day Mat. and To-night. "THE PRIVATE SECRETARY." Next Mon. Eve.—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. MISS BILLIE BURKE in SUZANNE

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in THE IMPOSTOR

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. The Foolish Virgin with MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Engagement Ends Saturday Night. THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES. NEXT WEEK—WM. GILLETTE in Repertoire.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents BLANCHE BATES in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinees To-DAY & New Year's. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz MADAME SHERRY

LIBERTY FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT OVERTURE PUNCTUALLY AT 8:15. CHRISTIE in her new Operetta THE MACDONALD SPRING MAID (Die Sprudelfee) First Mat. Wed. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

NEW YORK B'way and 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. 2:15. SPECIAL XMAS MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. Mlle. EMMA TRENTINI in Naughty Marietta By Victor Herbert and Rida Johnson Young. With ORVILLE HARROLD. Extra Mat. New Year's, Mon., Jan. 2.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVS. 8:15 MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

Joe Weber's, B'way, 29th. Mat. TO-DAY. ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with TRULY SHATTUCK and JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

BIJOU 30th St., B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed., Sat. & Jan. 2. ZELDA SEARS in THE NEST EGG

GRAND 23d St., 8 Av. Mat. TO-DAY. THE LILY

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee at 2. LAST 6 NIGHTS, LAST 3 MATS. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT To-night, LA SAMARITAINE; To-morrow Night, CAMILLE; Wed. Mat., L'AIGLON; Wed. Eve., MADAME X; Thurs. Eve., JUDAS & PHEDRE; Fri. Mat., MADAME X; Fri. Eve., L'AIGLON; Sat. Mat., JEANNE D'ARC; Sat. Night, COMPOSITE BILL. NEXT MONDAY EVE...Seats Thursday ELSIE JANIS in THE SLIM PRINCESS with JOSEPH CAWTHORNE.

KITTY CHEATHAM'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3. LYCEUM THEATRE Seats now selling.

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TO-DAY, Matinee at 2, at Pop. Prices. HAENSEL und GRETEL, Mmes. Mattfeld, Alten, Wickham; MM. Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Foll'd by PAVLOWA and MORDKIN and Their RUSSIAN DANCERS.

TO-NIGHT at 8, GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Destinn, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, de Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

Wed. Eve. at 8, First Time on Any Stage: Humperdinck's KOENIGSKINDER. Mmes. Farrar, Homer, Wickham, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Goritz, Reiss, Didur, Pini-Corsi, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. Eve. at 8, TANNHAEUSER. Mms. Weidt, Fremstad, Sparkes; MM. Slezak, Soomer, Hinckley, Hall, Hinshaw, Gunther. Cond., Hertz.

Fri. Eve. at 8, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Lipkowska, Flahaut; MM. Smirnoff (debut), Amato, de Segurola, Rossi. Cond., Podesti. Divert't PAVLOWA-MORDKIN.

Sat. Mat. at 2, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Wickham, Claessens; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. Eve. (New Year's Eve) at 8, KOENIGSKINDER, with the original cast as above.

New Year's Day, Mon., Jan. 2, Mat. at 1, Last Time This Season, PARSIFAL.

Mon. Eve. (New Year's Night) FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Rothier, Gilly, Begue. Cond., Podesti. Foll'd by PAVLOWA-MORDKIN and their Russian Dancers.

Fri. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2, Spec'l Pop. Price Mat., HAENSEL UND GRETEL—PAVLOWA-MORDKIN and Russian Dancers. Seat Sale To-morrow.

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PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8:15. Soloist: EDOUARD DETHIER All-Tschaikowski Program 2d Symphony D Major Concerto—Suite No. 1 Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Seats now on sale for the GADSKI WAGNER program, Jan. 10-13.

ORATORIO SOCIETY, CARNEGIE HALL Frank Damrosch, Conductor THE MESSIAH Afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1910. Evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1910. Mme. de Pasquale, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Reed Miller, Mr. Arthur Middleton. Tickets 75 cts. to $2.00, at Box Office.

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Nazimova's 60th St. Thea., 59th nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. DRIFTING. By Preston Gibson.

Beginning FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 30. WE CAN'T BE AS BAD AS ALL THAT A New Play by HENRY ARTHUR JONES. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY B'way & 41. Evs. 8. Prices 50c to $1.50. Last Week. Matinee To-day at 2. SOTHERN—MARLOWE Mat. To-day, "Taming of the Shrew"; To-night, "Macbeth"; Tues. Night, "Hamlet"; Wed. Night, "Romeo and Juliet"; Thurs. Night, "As You Like It"; Fri. Night, "Taming of the Shrew"; Sat. Mat., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Night, "Twelfth Night."

Beginning New Year's Mat., Mon., Jan. 2, DUSTIN FARNUM in THE SILENT CALL. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play THE GAMBLERS with George Nash.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in "TWO WOMEN."

CASINO B'way and 39th. Evenings 8:15. Last Week. Mat. To-day 2:15. SAM BERNARD in "He Came from Milwaukee".

Beginning New Year's Night, Mon., Jan. 2, A New Musical Comedy. Seats on Sale Thurs. MARRIAGE a la CARTE

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CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST WEEK. MOTHER Beginning New Year's Mat., Mon., Jan. 2, LEW FIELDS' THE MIDNIGHT SONS

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Av. Ev's, 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in THE CUB

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To-night, Fri. and Sat. Nights at 8:30, Pinero's Powerful Drama, THE THUNDERBOLT

Next Week: Mon. (Extra Mat.), also Mon., Wed. & Thurs. Evgs., Wed. & Sat. Mats., Old Heidelberg; Tues. & Fri. Evgs., The Thunderbolt; Sat. Night (Premier), Vanity Fair.

MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St. Evenings at 8:30. DAILY MATINEES THIS WEEK, 2:15. Maurice Maeterlinck's THE BLUE BIRD "The Blue Bird for Happiness." Original Cast

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee To-day AT 3 O'CLOCK. THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN MANY YEARS Louis N. Parker's Comedy of Happiness, POMANDER WALK "From first to last you are pleased, or nothing on this earth can please you." —Tribune. New Year's Matinee Mon., Jan. 2, at 2.

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